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NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, DISTRICT OF OREGON. In Bankruptcy. In the matter of the Estate of Charles F. Gay, Bankrupt. In the matter of Charles F. Gay, Bankrupt. In the District of Oregon, ss. This is to give notice that on the 9th day of January, 1877, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon, against the estate of Charles F. Gay, of the county of Linn, in said District, who has been duly adjudged a bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at the office of the Register, in Portland, in said District, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1877, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of H. H. Northup, Register in Bankruptcy for said District. Register, Room No. 8 in Bacon's Building, Register in Bankruptcy of said District.

[SEAL.] A. BNER W. WATERS,

U. S. Marshal for said District.

NOTICE OF FINAL MEETING IN BANKRUPTCY.—In U. S. District Court, District of Oregon.—In the matter of Josephus Holmes, bankrupt. In the matter of Josephus Holmes, bankrupt. This is to give notice that by order of said court there will be held on the 9th day of February, A.D. 1877, at 11 o'clock A. M. at Portland, in said district, at the office of H. H. Northup, Register in Bankruptcy for said district, a final meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, at which time and place I shall file my final account as assignee of the estate of Josephus Holmes, bankrupt, and apply for a settlement of the same, and for a discharge from all liability as assignee of said estate. In accordance with the provisions of section 5083 of the U. S. revised statutes.

C. W. PRINDLE, Assignee.

Jan19dAw3tF

Jan. 19, 1877.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT of Oregon. In the matter of the estate of Frederick Liebe, Bankrupt. I hereby give notice that a general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held in the city of Portland in said District, on the 14th day of February, 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of H. H. Northup, Register in Bankruptcy in said district for the purposes named in section 5092 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

D. M. FRENCH, Assignee.

Jan13dAw3tM

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST E. Smith, late of this city, are requested to present them, with affidavit attached, previous to Feb. 1st, 1877, to Parish & Cornell, for adjustment.

E. J. NORTHRUP, Assignee.

Morning Oregonian.

VOL.—NO. 306. PORTLAND, OREGON: THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1877. PRICE—TEN CENTS.

## GENERAL NEWS.

**The Compromise Appointments.**

At a meeting in Faneuil conference plan of settling question was heartily ap-

passed unanimously thank- for able and important in spirit and provisions, Congressmen to support approves the calling in of as calculated to meet the people. That plan will restores confidence and bring industry and illustrate the government. Speeches R. Madge, R. T. Cailing, others. Four thousand

**Views on the Compromise.**

In the Senate, to- the plan of the committee for the settle- the question was offered of federal rela- all the Republicans the references.

**Speeches in the Senate.**

In the Senate, to-day, last week indorsing the Price to count the ballots from the labled.

**Views on the Compromise.**

The Senate to-night of the Congress to pass

**Meetings in Pennsylvania.**

Jan. 23.—A large meeting Jordan presiding, adopted resolutions report of the joint the electoral ques-

**Views on the Compromise.**

Senator says of the Senator Henderson con- petition to the Sen- universally respect- whole country now taint of illegitimate moral authority of strengthened and not doubtful in- into the presi- ment, and Tilden, a tribunal the Democ- that rule the and some Sen- President of the In the absence their claims usually rest t. Mr. other theory, but end Piper and Luttrell, say he expects commis- in Congress to a day to

**Speech of Senator Sherman.**

Jan. 24.—The Senate to-day, the bill con- over ballots from Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina, and the proposed commission, to count the votes for President and Vice President. The bill, as unnecessary and dangerous, and declaring that the Constitution neither gives nor implies any authority for the creation of such a commission. Sherman's speech, which the *World* says extremists on both sides denounce, is a calm, dispassionate argument against the constitutionality of the bill. Thurman and Bayard also spoke briefly against the measure, which they regard as fearless and patriotic. Conkling spoke in favor of the bill, and Morton opposed it, contending that the Democrats were resorting to revolutionary measures to secure the electoral vote of Louisiana for Tilden. The bill will probably pass the Senate to-morrow, but its fate in the House is the result.

**Balloting Off.**

Jan. 23.—The thirty- ballot resulted: Logan, 92, Morrill, 2, scattering, 9.

**Senatorial Law Suit.**

Jan. 24.—Hon. Chas. B. Lawrence, previously nominated by Governor for U. S. Senator, Gen. Lawrence peremptorily declined to permit the use of his name. Lawrence is Chief Justice of the Court and a man of ability. He declines to be a candidate, and will recall that determination.

**Senatorial Election—Who Chosen Logan.**

Jan. 24.—In the U. S. Senate to-day, the vote resulted, Logan, 76, Haines 7, scattering 8, Cameron 42, Davis 82, Anderson 1.

**Senatorial Election.**

Jan. 24.—Ballot for U. S. Senator, Logan, 104, Hill 86, Smith 22, Logan will probably be elected.

**Senatorial Election.**

Jan. 24.—The Legislature to day ballot for the short term. Price 76, Carlisle 10, Walker 15, Davis 27, Faulkner 25, Kellogg 22.

Jan. 24.—Ballots to-night two ballots for choice. Davis and Kellogg leading candidates for the short term, and Price and Hereford for the long term. On the last ballot Faulkner 19, Hereford 25, neces

**Senatorial Election.**

Jan. 24.—First ballot for U. S. Senator, Logan 77, Scarr 20, Plumb 20, Cockrell 21, scattering 29.

**Democratic Nominations.**

Jan. 24.—The Democrats of Second District to-day renominated

**Kentucky Legislature.**

Jan. 24.—The House passed a bill on soldiers from poll tax, and one to pay poll tax. The House adopted a resolution endorsing Conkling in the Senate.

**Arrest for a Denial.**

Jan. 24.—Col. Chiles, president National bank, denies under oath a statement of the attempt to bribe him to vote for Tilden.

**The Independent Party.**

Jan. 23.—The executive committee of the National Independent party met this afternoon to decide upon the best means to strengthen the organization and push financial reforms which the party favors. The chairman is Moses W. Dewey, of Detroit, and representatives from Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Iowa, and other states are present.

**Business Failure.**

Jan. 23.—John W. Smith failed; liabilities, $300,000 to $400,000; assets, from $300,000 to $500,000. He is vice president of the Colorado National Bank and Denver Woolen Mills, and is connected with other institutions.

**Money and Stocks.**

Jan. 24.—Silver bars 133@134; 120@121 gold; silver coin, 1 prem; 6@6; money, 5@6; government securities; Stocks active and weak; W. U., 70¾; Quicksilver, 24; Pacific, 25¼; Mariposa, 5¼; W. F. 81; N. Y. C., 134; Erie, 92; Panama, 121; U. P., 23; bonds, 103¾; C. P. bonds, 107.

**Cisenave and Kenner Kidnapped.**

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 24.—Cisenave and Kenner left for Washington this evening in charge of the House sergeant-at-arms.

**Smallpox in New Mexico.**

SILVER CITY, New Mexico, Jan. 24.—The *Herald* of Saturday last says two cases of smallpox had occurred there.

**The Irish Rifle Team Want to Try it Once.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The Irish Rifle Association has again challenged American marksmen to a match for the championship, to take place in Ireland, the coming season.

**Catching the Counterfeits and the Counterfeiters.**

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24.—James Brooks of the government secret service, who caused the arrest a few days since of John McKernan and wife of this city, for dealing in counterfeit money, and of Miles Ogle for manufacturing the same, has induced the latter to make a confession, and obtained possession this morning of over a hundred finely executed plates. Among them were plates for manufacturing $10 notes on banks at Richmond, Lafayette and Muncy, Ind. He also recovered $40,000 counterfeit 50 cent pieces, which were found buried near Brighton, a suburb of this city. These pieces so closely resemble the genuine that none but experts could distinguish the difference between them.

**Notable Dead.**

BALTIMORE, Jan. 24.—Professor Richard Somers Smith, aged 63, chief of the department of drawing at the naval academy, died suddenly at Annapolis of heart disease. He was a graduate of West Point and formerly president of Girard College, Philadelphia.

## WASHINGTON CITY.

**President Vetoes the Police Bill.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The President has vetoed the bill abolishing the police board of commissioners. The bill was passed by both houses without opposition.

**No Material Change.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Speeches were delivered in the Senate yesterday and to-day concerning the joint committee compromise bill, and have not materially changed the previous outlook as to its passage by that body, for, although, generally of the highest order of ability, their main arguments had been anticipated, and the personal or party influence in the Senate of Morton, Sherman and Cameron, is not sufficient to more than counterbalance that of Edmunds, Frelinghuysen and Conkling.

**Pacific Coast Delegation.**

All the Pacific coast delegation having now been interviewed, their positions can be summarized as follows: In favor of the compromise bill, Booth, Jones, Kelly, and Lane; against it, Sargent, Mitchell, Sharon, Page, Wigginton and Woodburn, doubtful or non-committal, Piper and Luttrell.

**Confirmation of Gen. Milroy.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—R. H. Milroy has been confirmed as Indian agent for Washington Territory.

**The Crockett—Doc Chase.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Authorities learn an illicit distiller named Redmond, in South Carolina, surrounded the house of deputy collector Barton with an armed band of twenty men, and compelled Barton to pay $100 or die. They took one of his horses and rode off.

**The Investigation Committees.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—It is expected the House Florida committee will report this week. The Morrison committee will endeavor to report before the compromise bill be disposed of in the House.

**The Compromise to be Debated in the House.**

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: In the House, Payne will probably allow debate on the compromise bill until Friday or Saturday, a number desiring to speak on it.

**Return of the Senate Louisiana Committee.**

The Senate New Orleans committee have arrived and will examine several witnesses here.

**A South Carolina Representative Admitted.**

Butler was admitted to-day in the House, but without the admission that the Chamberlain government was *de facto* and *de jure*, compelling him to show credentials of the State supreme court.

**The Investigations Go on.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The committee on powers, privileges and duties of the House in counting the electoral vote, examined Gen. Eckert, President of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co. to-day. Witness agreed to produce all telegrams in his possession.

Robert Mackey of Philadelphia went to Florida to look into the condition of affairs. He told gentlemen in Florida if they would make a canvass of the vote and obtain proofs of the actual count in disputed counties, he would help to pay the expenses. There was no offer of money to interfere with an honest counting of the vote.

Dr. Tight of Lebanon, Pa., testified he met Col. Mackey in Philadelphia in a saloon the 8th of November. Col. Reeder, Dr. Lonzar and Mr. Woolver being present. After Col. Mackey had made a calculation about the aggregate vote, he asked Mackey, "How can you claim that Louisiana went for Hayes, when the election returns showed that Tilden carried the State by 10,000 votes?" Col. Mackey replied that the returning board would not meet until the 17th of November, when they would give the vote for Hayes. Witness said the impression made on his mind was that improper means would be used to secure the result and that the returning board would fix it. This was his own inference, and not the explicit statement from Mackey. After they had left the saloon, Reeder, referring to what Mackey had said about Louisiana, said: "My God! It would never do! The American people never would allow Tilden to be counted out, or Hayes counted in by the vote of Louisiana in that manner!" Witness would not be certain as to the order in which the names of Tilden and Hayes were mentioned.

Lawrence asked the committee to exclude from the record the above questions and answers, but this was refused by party vote; Lawrence, Burchard and McDolving, affirmative, and Sparks, Marshfield and Tucker in the negative.

**Mississippi Bulldozed.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Before the Senate committee on privileges and elections to-day Lee, Republican candidate for Congress in the first Mississippi district at the late election, testified that the Democrats carried his State by fraud and intimidation.

**Gen. Belknap Wants a Trial.**

Gen. Belknap has informed District Attorney Wells he will apply on the 29th inst. for a trial of the suit entered against him in the circuit court.

**Still Inquiring about their Powers and Privileges.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The committee on powers and privileges of the House in counting the electoral vote, to-day examined a number of Philadelphia employes of the W. U. T. Co. Henry O'Neil testified that on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th of November he received messages from Secretary Cameron, W. McKay, Mr. Doyt and Maj. Norris, to be sent to Florida, but did not recollect the names of the persons to whom they were sent. Remembers a telegram sent by McKay spoke of a party in Bedford who had been about sending a special messenger to Florida, but remembered nothing about money or troops. Further examination of O'Neil and associates elicited nothing additional, and the committee adjourned till to-morrow.

**The Cabinet Opposed to the Compromise.**

A Chicago *Tribune* special says: While the statement is denied that the President is favorably inclined to the electoral compromise bill, it is ascertained that all the members of the cabinet, with the exception of Secretary Fish, are opposed to it, and will no favor its being signed if passed and submitted to the President. Unless the bill is promptly signed and not retained for consideration for a few days it will become inoperative. The opponents of the bill feel sanguine that the measure will not receive the President's approval without full consideration.

**What Does Senator Conkling Think of the Election?**

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The *Herald's* Washington special on Conkling's speech, says the audience caught eagerly at any words which seemed by implication to reveal Conkling's opinion on the merits of the Presidential question, and there was some sensation among Republicans when, alluding to the former Senator Howard, he spoke of him as one who, like himself believed in the glorious achievements and glorious destiny of the Republican party.

**Large Majority for the Compromise.**

It is believed the bill will pass the Senate by a three fourths vote. Opponents of the bill are discouraged but very bitter, and they are preparing to concentrate their efforts upon the House.

**Senator Gordon does not Oppose the Bill.**

It is not true that Senator Gordon intends to vote against the bill. He does not like it entirely, but he will vote for it as the best attainable measure and necessary to the welfare of the country.

**The Washington Chronicle's Successor.**

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The material of the defunct *Chronicle* has been purchased by the proprietors of the Burlington, Iowa, *Hawkeye*, who will start a newspaper in Washington.

**Both Packard and Nichols Want to be Recognized.**

The *World's* Washington special says: In a recent conversation on the Louisiana question the President said the adherents of both governors had been pressing him for recognition, but whatever might be his personal opinion of the validity of the Packard or Nichols government, it offered him no constitutional reason for proceeding to instate either one or the other, nor had anything yet occurred which gave him any more reason to proclaim Packard or Nichols governor than existed to proclaim Robinson governor of New York; nor would he, acting upon his private and individual judgment, be any more justified in ordering Auger to instate one or the other in full possession of the State government. For decision upon this question, he should wait until all the evidence was before him and reports to the legislature gave him an opinion of law making power. He should be glad at that time to make his action final and conclusive. He was weary of the political row. If the Packard government had rights its adherents ought to be able and ready to support them by force of arms; but as matters stand they relied upon the troops, and if they were removed would not remain 24 hours in New Orleans.

**Redemption of Bonds.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the 38th call for the redemption of $10,000,000 5-20 bonds of 1865, May and November, principal and interest, which will be paid on and after the 2d day of April, and interest will cease on that day.

**The Debate on the Compromise Bill in the Senate.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Senate adjourned last evening to meet at 11 A. M. to-day. At that hour President Ferry called the Senate to order, and Secretary Gorham commenced reading the minutes, without a solitary member being in his seat. Senator Merrimon was the first to make his appearance, and by the time the secretary had concluded reading some ten or twelve members were present. The galleries were filled to their utmost capacity during the day, Sargent and Conkling occupying the most of the time. It was designed to take the vote on the compromise bill to-night, but at 8:30 P. M., Bayard was speaking to scarcely a quorum of members, but to full galleries. He still occupies the floor. Some of the Republican supporters of the bill show slight signs of weakening, on account of telegraphic pressure from their constituents, but it is believed the opponents would not at present number more than 20, including Republicans and Democrats.

Sargent's speech to-day is considered the most comprehensive, and in many respects, the most forcible argument yet made against the compromise bill. He first attacked its constitutionality, and then its expediency, enforcing his views on both branches of the subject with a happy admixture of clear reasoning and intense earnestness. He quoted largely from the history of the constitutional convention, and subsequent proceedings in Congress to show that the fathers and their immediate successors intended, and do now, the meaning of the electoral clause to be simply that the President of the Senate and nobody else should receive, open and count the votes; that this power was admitted and practiced from Jefferson down for a long time, though of late years, Congress had usurped it more and more, until now by successive encroachments. Replying to Conkling's declaration that the claim for the President of the Senate's power to discriminate is founded on an implication which rests upon another implication, Sargent aptly showed that the claim for the two Houses to discriminate rested on implications not less than five deep. Another ready retort was made by him in response to Edmunds' assertion that this measure was not a compromise. "Pshaw," said Sargent, "it is a Republican surrender." He also very pungently criticised the composition of the proposed tribunal as a means unknown to the constitution, whereby seven partisans were to be appointed by each side to try to influence the decision of the fifteenth member, whose selection would necessarily be left to chance, unless there were now some secret understanding which would be equally disgraceful. His delivery, except in a few passages where he wholly abandoned his notes and warmed into impassioned oratory, was not so rapid as usual, and the speech occupied two and a half hours, during the whole of which time he commanded the undivided attention of the Senate and crowded galleries. At its termination he was heartily complimented by many Senators and a number of distinguished persons who had been admitted to the floor, and the speech has added materially to his reputation as a ready and powerful debater.

**Democracy Afraid to Take the Chances.**

Justice Davis, candidate for election to the Senate by the Illinois Democrats, having practically rendered his choice as fifth judicial member of the proposed tripartite commission impossible, there are rumors afloat to-night that a number of Democratic Representatives who had intended to vote for the compromise bill on the assumption or understanding of his being so chosen will now oppose it. The general belief that the bill's passage by the Senate will promptly be followed by its passage in the House is, however, still unshaken.

## MEXICO.

**The Thumb Screws—Mexico is Trying to get Herself into Chancery.**

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 16.—The government has fined Baron & Escandon, banking firm, $10,000 for failure to comply with the railroad concession. They alleged that the state of the country made compliance impossible. The government has seized Baron's estate. Baron is English. England has no representative at this government. The German minister has been attacked by thieves, who stole his watch and then drew knives on the bystanders, who tried to interfere. They effected their escape. President Diaz has banished certain persons from the Republic.

## WEST INDIES.

**Santo Domingo Affairs.**

HAVANA, Jan. 24.—Advices from Santo Domingo to the 11th state that President Baez has adopted a conciliatory measure, neither executing, imprisoning nor banishing political antagonists. The present government of Hayti repudiates the loan made by French-men to President Dominique.

Another case of smallpox is reported a Seattle.

## PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

### CALIFORNIA.

**San Francisco Stock Market.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—Ophir 23, Mexican 18¾, G & C 11¾ ($1 assessment), H & B 33¼, California 44, Savage 9¾, Con Va 44¾, Chollar 65, H & N 5¾, Point 7¼, Jacket 14, Imperial 2 10, Kentuck 7, Alpha 192, Belcher 91, Confidence 10, Sierra Nevada, 82, Bullion 14¼, Exchequer 6¾, Overman 97.

EVENING BOARD.—R & E 6, Eu Con 20¾, Belle 25¾, Hussey 30c, Thomas 30c, Geddes 3, Manhattan 12¾, Modoc 4¼, N Cosso 4¼, Golden Chariot 24, Leeds 3¼, Pourman's, Justice 13¾, Union 8¾, Julia 4¼, California 10, Knicker 50c, S Hill 5¾, Dayton 1¾, Challenge 3, Belmont 2¼, K K 4, Leopard 3¾, Gila 75c, Panther 50c, R Island 8, Dardanelles 1¼, N Y 1, Occidental 1¼, Washington 2¼, Kossuth 1, Woodville 1, P Sheridan 2¼, Andes 1¼, W Fargo 10c, Ward 50c, Leviathan 1¼, N Con Va 1, Prospect 40c, Trojan 1.

**Let Them off Easy.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—In the U. S. circuit court to-day, Wm. McConkey and Lawrence Doyle, were convicted of attempt at fraudulent registration. Judge Sawyer sentenced each to a fine of fifty dollars, stating the existing circumstances in the case induced him to impose a light sentence.

**Assessment on Gould and Curry.**

The trustees of Gould and Curry have levied an assessment of one dollar per share, delinquent in the board February 23d, at the office five days later.

**A Woman Murderer.**

BRIDGEPORT, Mendocino county, Jan. 24.—A dreadful tragedy took place at this place yesterday. Mrs. Mary Grant, mother of five or six children, shot and killed instantly Mr. John Gilroy. She waylaid him near her own residence and shot him with a double barreled shot gun in the head. She says Gilroy had been talking about her. She is now under arrest.

### ARIZONA.

**Smallpox in Arizona.**

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 24.—A Tucson special tonight says the first case of smallpox appeared in Tucson yesterday. The patient was immediately removed beyond the city limits, and a guard put over her.

## THE EASTERN QUESTION.

**The Porte Wants Peace.**

VIENNA, Jan. 24.—Journals report that the Turkish ambassador at a long consultation at Pesth to-day, on Turkey's future course, informed Count Andrassy that the Porte intended to make peace with Servia and Montenegro, and requested Andrassy's mediation.

**Way not to Begin at Once.**

LONDON, Jan. 24.—A *Standard* dispatch from Constantinople says it is absolutely certain that Russia, since the failure of the conference, has again endeavored to negotiate a special treaty with Turkey. Midhat Pasha as yet opposes such a course.

A telegram from Bucharest to the *Standard* reports the Roumania reserves joining senate home until March. This is in harmony with the belief that Russia does not intend to begin hostilities before spring.

It is reported in Vienna that the Turkish ambassador at his interview with Andrassy in Pesth yesterday, intimated that Turkey would take no steps likely to provoke war, and would vigorously push internal reform.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—A *Post's* Berlin dispatch says many Russian railway administrations have been notified that after the 27th inst. their lines will, in all probability be required for military purposes.

A Vienna dispatch says reports from military agents say that roads in Moldavia are impracticable, and the railway between Kischeneff and Jassy is interrupted by floods.

**An Ugly Story.**

The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent notices various sensational reports, interesting because they appeared in some German papers, to the effect that Count Chandordy inspired the telegrams from Constantinople concerning the attitude of Baron Von Werther at the conference, with a view of provoking complications, and thereby furthering the plot for an Orleanist restoration.

**Turkey wants Foreign Help.**

LONDON, Jan. 24.—It is stated the Porte intends asking the powers to send military officers to Constantinople to instruct gendarmiers, and England for competent financial administrators, with a view to reorganizing Turkish finances.

## BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

**Fire in a Colliery.**

LONDON, Jan. 24.—A fire broke out in the Stonehill colliery, near Bolton to-day, while the men were at work, and is still burning. Fifteen miners are known to have perished. It is impossible to recover the bodies.

**Increase of Smallpox.**

The Registrar-General's return shows smallpox here decreasing. Seventy-nine deaths last week against 150 the week previous.

**"An Important Statement."**

ROME, Jan. 24.—In the chamber of deputies to-day, during debate on the bill against abuses of power by the clergy, the minister of worship and justice made an important statement. He declared the law concerning papal guarantees was a solemn and sacrosanct pledge given to the Catholic world of the Pope's complete independence in the exercise of his spiritual power. Italy ought to regard the maintenance of this law as a question of honor and loyalty towards Europe. He was determined to respect the law and would not allow political friends of the ministry to entertain any illusions in this respect. The chamber of deputies then decided to pass to the consideration of clauses of clerical abuses.

**French Politics.**

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says the retirement of Duke de Cases, minister of foreign affairs, is probably in consequence of disagreement with Minister Simon.

**Church and State.**

A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Rome reports that the Pope will submit the questions to cardinals when considering the relations of the Papacy to the Italian government and revolutionary party. It is necessary to take measures to secure liberty of the conclave which elect the next Pope.

**Bank of England.**

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £196 000.

**Death of the Pope.**

ROME, Jan. 24.—The Pope had a fainting fit Sunday and another Tuesday, but held a reception to-day.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The troubles at the Indian reservation of Chemainus have been amicably settled.

The farmers of Saanich and Cowichan are preparing to form grange associations in each of the above districts.

On the Hudson Bay Co.'s wharf at Victoria, may be seen two very large cases filled with torpedoes for the navy yard.

Burrard Inlet has been gazetted as a port coming under the Canadian law for harbor masters, by the last *Canadian Gazette*.

John Macdonald, formerly a watchmaker in Nanaimo, has his way while traveling from Mud Bay to Langley, last Sunday night, and had his feet badly frozen.

A Chinaman who went over to Victoria from the Sound was given in charge by the customs authorities for refusing to pay 17½ per cent. duty on $60 in silver in his possession.

Thomas J. Skinner, of Cowichan, has been appointed to be a justice of the peace in and for the Province of British Columbia; Richard H. Alexander, of Burrard Inlet, to be a notary public.

The district court is in session at Steilacoom, Judge J. R. Lewis presiding. There is a full docket.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

**Senate.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

Petitions were presented from various cities praying the passage of the compromise bill, considerable of which was then read.

Sherman, on appointing the committee to consider this subject, said he objected to the appointment of Conkling, who, he believed, was personally disposed to defeat the bill. Conkling replied that he was not committed to the bill, but was willing to vote for it, if he thought it was right. He would not be expected, as a matter of course, to be able to vote for the bill reported by the committee, because he entertained the highest respect for the members of the committee. It was shameful for him to dissent from the views of men who he esteemed so highly, but after the brief examination he had given to the measure, thought it was his duty to oppose it. This bill was to make a court to decide the case already made up, and there were provisions in it incompatible with the constitution. Such a law as this was an evil example, and it should not be sustained under the constitution. The question heretofore disputed has been: First, Shall the president of the senate count the vote? Second, Can or that House admit or exclude a vote? Third, Can both Houses concurring do so? Fourth, Can the vice president decide if the two Houses disagree? The bill presented another question, which was of a more grave and serious character. It contained four propositions: First, That the president of the senate has nothing to do but to preside and open the votes. Second, That one House of Congress can not reject a vote. Third, That the two Houses concurring can reject a vote may do so. Fourth, It provides for a grand commission, the decision of which must be final, unless overruled by a concurring vote of the two Houses. He argued that the bill was unconstitutional, and he particularly opposed the clause providing for the selection of five judges of the supreme court as members of the commission. He also opposed the bill because it undertook to delegate powers conferred upon Congress to a commission. It was a regular law that a legislative power could not be delegated. He read from various legal authorities and argued the bill was intended to apply to a case passed, ended and concluded, which clearly unconstitutional. If the power to make laws could not be delegated, how could Congress delegate a power which controlled the vote of States to a packed tribunal? Another feature of the bill which violates the spirit of the constitution was that authorizing the appointment of a committee of five members of each House as members of the commission, not to take evidence and report as other committees, but to be beyond the control of the two Houses after being organized. The constitution provides that no member of either House shall hold an office created while he is a member of Congress.

Mr. Thurman said the bill sent to the commission all questions of law as well as fact, and how could the commission decide no one could tell.

Sherman said: No sir; that depends upon chance.

Conkling said before reaching the details of this measure, or the advantages or merits the Senate must make sure the power by home made to subject the matter to the action of the two Houses. A study of the matter some years ago convinced him of the right and duty of Congress to ascertain and verify the electoral votes and declare the true results to the electors, or else abandon any assertion of the law making powers of the two Houses to which he does not assent. He argued that the bill did not violate the constitution, and spoke at some length favoring its constitutionality. He referred to the power claimed for the president of the Senate to count the votes, and argued that if the framers of the constitution had so intended they would have said so. The men who framed that instrument were masters of language, and they were so fastidious in the use of it, to exact that words should become the echo of thoughts, that they appointed a committee on style, in order that every sentence might be accurately framed.

Conkling said he had carefully reviewed the precedents, laws and precedents in this case some time ago. He had never heard of the slightest shadow of a distinction in the meaning of the constitution between the powers of the Senate and those of the House in counting the vote, that the president of the Senate could not count the electoral vote, but that it was the duty of the two houses. If the contrary were true, then the bill was worthless and unconstitutional; then every proceeding had heretofore by both houses was a flagrant violation of the constitution. He argued that the framers of the constitution so far as language that its language should express their thoughts—would have inserted so little words if they had intended that the president of the Senate should count the vote. That he was simply a minister, not to perform, but to judge. The State of Ohio had precisely the same formula in its constitution, and yet both houses of the assembly canvassed the certificates, which the president of the Senate opened. The counting of the votes was according to the good from the bad. If the certificates 45 votes they must count 45. If Massachusetts vote was returned for the Democratic candidate, the world knew it was wrong and it must be fighted. If one of the electors vote for Julius Cæsar, late of Rome, or Harry the VIII., inquiry must be made. He argued for the constitutionality of the bill, and that the American Congress was a safer repository of power than any one man. Our forefathers never designed a one-man power.

Conkling being unable to continue, Edmunds allowed the bill to go over until to-morrow, when he will call for a vote.

Boutwell, Christiancy and Wallace were appointed members of the conference committee to perfect the revision of the statutes. After executive session, adjourned.

**House.**

The Speaker corrected his yesterday's ruling that Woodford's resolution to refer the President's message to select committee of eleven would come up in the morning as unfinished business. It would go back to the Speaker's table, and the select committee's resolution declaring that the President of the Senate has not, and Congress has the right to count the electoral vote, etc., was unfinished business.

Petitions favoring the compromise bill were presented.

Butler was admitted a member from South Carolina and took the iron-clad oath.

The House then considered the resolution above mentioned, and Seelye declared the doctrine laid down in the resolutions was a libel on the letter and in calling perversion of the spirit of the Constitution.

Cox, from the New York committee submitted a report completely exonerating Postmaster James from the charge of tampering with Hewett's letters and declared no such tampering had occurred.

**Senate.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.

The Chair presented the President's message, enclosing the report of the Secretary of State in answer to Anthony's resolution requesting information on the diplomatic relations with Turkey; ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

The credentials of Senators elect Windom, Harris and Bailey were placed on file.

Wright, from the committee on claims, reported favorably Senate bill extending two years the act establishing a Southern claims commission; placed on the calendar. Wright said he would ask its consideration to-morrow.

The Chair presented Sherman's resolution for the arrest of any one disturbing this Chamber by applause, etc.; also Gordon's resolution declaring Wade Hampton Governor of South Carolina; but neither Senator being present, the resolutions were passed.

The election compromise bill was then considered and Conkling had the floor, but not having arrived, a short recess was taken. On reassembling, Sargent took the floor and opposed the bill.

Sargent said he had endeavored to bring his mind to an assent to the provisions of this bill; first, because he desired a settled plan; second, because he desired equal and exact justice shall be come to every candidate at the late Presidential election, and to the parties which put here candidates forward; but he did not believe this bill would accomplish any such result. There were suggestions of unfairness about the bill. It gave Supreme Court judges to the tribunal which it created. If a mess was desired the bill was very unfortunate, because the result to be accomplished by it depended upon one man to be selected and as yet unknown. Supporters of the bill had addressed their arguments to two questions; first was it constitutional; second, was it expedient? He then argued it was never intended that Congress should count the electoral vote, but discriminate between returns. If the framers of the constitution had intended to lodge any such power in Congress, a few words would have made it certain. It was not intended to lodge such dangerous power in congress, because the two houses could then create the exigency in which the constitution provided the House should elect the president and the senate the Vice President. He argued the power to count the electoral vote was lodged in the President of the Senate. He then referred to the selection of judges of the supreme court, and asked what justice was there in selecting a judge representing the ninth district to represent the three great States of the far West when voted in opposition to him. The opinion of a majority of the people of these states were as diametrically opposed to the opinions of that justice as the poles to each other. The same thing might be said regarding Clifford. The judges were selected by account of their political opinions and not on account of geographical location. He then referred to the clause requiring five members of either House to serve on the commission, and said suppose the Senate's committee should appoint three Republicans and two Democrats, and the House should then appoint five Democrats. The Senate would be elected, suppose both houses stood at a tie upon the question, a second one there would be seven Democrats and seven Republicans. Those fourteen men must sit as spectators watching the result of the fifteenth man, who no one knows. Of course men of pronounced opinions would be placed there as advocates to carry out the fifteenth man. He object d to the bill because it invited the principle into a political party defeated by the ordinary form might clamor for the decision to be referred to the people. He did not believe the people would go beyond this commission in the partisan resulting hatred. He did not believe civil war threatened; it did this bill would not avert it. Speaking for the people of his State, who would yield to none, he objected to it because it prevented this grand uprising sentiments the have to make in regard to illegal and several other the bill because by it the bill came to this point, while the vote of certain States re. Under this bill the It was a surrender of

vote for the Morton bill, time that the power to reated in the President of ged.

Senator from California as a Republican surrender not so consider it. It was victory.

his remarks and said he wer to avert war. He did ance could take place; but calamity which could be ferable to dishonor. He ences of it do so.

Senator from California, rest from one side of Georgia in last and ask some unanimous consent accompanying that the vote on to-day. The paper did not contain the constitution. There was nothing in the paper for him to vote on. Votes were cast for anybody, etc., to record. He moved it was sustained and no objection was made. How could it have been counted save by the decision of the person in whose custody it was—Jefferson, who was then President of the Senate and presided over the convention.

Conkling declared it

# The Daily Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 27, 1877.


### PRESIDENT FERRY'S VIEWS.

A statement of the position of Mr. Ferry, President of the Senate, was published some time since, but the condition of affairs at present invests it with peculiar interest, and we therefore reprint it. It was first given to the public through the New York *Post*, by the Washington correspondent of that paper, who stated that while Mr. Ferry did not make the statement himself as an official declaration of his purposes, it might be relied upon as expressing his views and purposes concerning the counting of the electoral votes. Mr. Ferry's position is defined as follows:

First—If the Senate and House of Representatives agree as to the course to be pursued, Mr. Ferry will act in accordance with such agreement, be it what it may.

Second—If no agreement is reached by the second Wednesday in February, Mr. Ferry will proceed to open and count the votes of all the States excepting those from Oregon, Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida.

Third—The question of counting the votes from the four above named States will be submitted to the two bodies. If they agree that the Republican or Democratic certificates from one or all of the States shall be counted or rejected, Mr. Ferry will abide by such decision and act in accordance therewith in counting or rejecting the certificates.

Fourth—If by the 3d of March concurrent action of the Senate and House is not had in regard to the four States, Mr. Ferry will then proceed to count the votes of said States, and declare the result.

### WHERE IS THE FAULT?

Clearly it is the Oregon difficulty that necessitated inquiry by the Republicans into the manner in which certain of the States have appointed Presidential electors. But for the Oregon matter the Republicans might rest their case on the grounds that no authority resides in Congress or elsewhere to review any proceedings taken by the States in the matter of appointing electors. Except for this embarrassment it might be safely said that there would be small occasion, looking at the case from a party standpoint, for the Republicans to make any such concession as is required of them in the bill now before Congress; nor is it probable that the Republican leaders in that body would think of making it. But turn what way they will, they are beset with this entanglement in the Electoral College of Oregon, and it is evidently the one troublesome thing that compels Republicans assent to the arbitration proposed.

The so-called "leaders" of the Republican party of Oregon, who have done this thing, or who did not avert it, have themselves to blame for it. They are the persons who have put in jeopardy a possible Republican victory. It is not possible that these so-called "leaders" were ignorant of the fact that Dr. Watts was an applicant for the appointment, and the other candidates were Watts relations with him as to put them in possession of knowledge of the matter which others did not have. We say this that Watts wrote to "Mitchell" about the matter long before the election, and that other persons well-known for activity, knew there was a general consultation on it subject in Portland prior to the election, between Watts and the so-called "leaders" and that the latter gave him to understand that there could be no objection to his eligibility as an elector if he should run and see the result of the election, and if he received a majority of the votes send in his resignation of the office of postmaster before the meeting of the electoral college. If is to these "leaders" and their valuable advice that the Republicans of the United States owe the possible (or probable) loss of the Presidency. Of course, the men who assume to direct the affairs of the Republican party in any State did not intentionally bring matters to a pass; but they did it through their ignorance and negligence, and through the high esteem in which they hold all lawful imitations upon their methods and desires in politics. There was an Indian who fervently threw away a scalp rather than all his tribe. If the Presidency be lost through this transaction in Oregon, will it not be proof that the practice of cunning in the crooked ways of politics to which these men are accustomed may actually obscure their intelligence as to matters of larger moment, and so lead to their utter discomfiture? In such a case as this, Bacon says, "the darkness of men is such and so inflexible that when things are put before their feet they do not see them, unless admonished, but pass right on."

### WHOLESALE MERCHANTS' CIRCULAR.

In our commercial columns this morning will be found a circular sent out by prominent wholesale merchants of this city, to the retail merchants of the country, concerning the basis of mercantile credit. The reason of this action appears on the face of the circular, as plainly, perhaps, as it can be made by comment. The disadvantages against which our wholesale merchants are obliged to contend under the system of credits of which they complain, will be seen at once. They give longer credits to the retail merchants of their own State, than the latter can obtain from houses abroad, sometimes, we are reliably informed, carrying the accounts for a year or more. They have that personal interest in the success and prosperity of the retail trade which naturally leads them to support it in every way compatible with their own security, and so infrequently suffer great losses from the retail traders, while largely indebted to them, purchasing bills abroad on short time, and at the maturity of these foreign accounts being pressed and forced to sacrifice their assets. By this process our wholesale houses are postponed for the benefit of merchants abroad, and in many instances lose their demands, their goods being appropriated to the payment of the more urgent claims. The only remedy for this evil, so far as we can perceive, is for our houses to do just what they have in their circular announced their determination to do: give short credit and enforce prompt payment, wherever the retail dealers endanger them by contracting bills abroad; and allow the benefit of extensions to those only who abstain from complicating their interests by purchases abroad. It is, of course, the right of the retail dealer to purchase wheresoever he chooses, and no one has cause to complain of his choosing to purchase where he can do so to the best advantage; but it is also the right of the wholesaler to see to it that his interests are not jeopardied in the transaction. The interests of both wholesale and retail houses require the development and growth of the State, and to that end they should mutually give a preference to each other over foreign traders. A just appreciation of this mutual interest will naturally prompt the retail dealer to buy from our own wholesale houses, when he can get as favorable terms from them as from houses abroad; and it will prompt the wholesale merchant of Oregon to offer the most favorable terms possible to the retail trade.

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The *Commercial Herald* of San Francisco for January 18th, contains an annual review of the entire business operations in California during the year 1876, being one of the most exhaustive collections of statistical information ever yet presented on this coast. Possessing great facilities for gathering data from all sources, these annual publications from the *Herald* office have come to be regarded as entirely reliable and as furnishing an amount of information which is obtainable from no other source. The number in question contains twelve pages closely printed, and leaves no subject pertaining to the commercial interests of the State or coast without giving it all the prominence in detailed statistics, etc., which its importance merits. The paper is very valuable to business men.

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"Sheer Bosh" is the appropriate title of the leading editorial article in yesterday's *Standard* in which the editor of that paper labors to make it appear that the charges of intimidation and violence in the South are unfounded. Right, Mr. *Standard*; your article is correctly labeled—"Sheer Bosh."

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Once he was a "Duke." That in the days when the highest energy of our Oregon civilization was exhibited in primary elections. But adversity is a pitiless leveler. Now he's only a "Colonel," and by this title not distinguishable from three-fifths of the adult male population of plebeian Missouri.

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The *Standard* speaks of McPherson, just elected U. S. Senator for New Jersey, as "the first Democratic Senator from that State since the war." Would not the *Standard* better except Mr. Randolph, Senator from that State during the past two years, and Mr. Stockton for the six years preceding.

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**BORN.**

In this city, Jan. 21, to the wife of Phil. J. Kerrigan, a son.

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## NEW TO-DAY.

**Attention!** Washington Guard.—You will meet at your Armory this Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, for drill.

H. COOKE, Captain.
JOHN FARNUM, O. S.

**$3(0** WANTED FOR ONE YEAR AT 12 P. & cent interest, on five months. Improved City property. Title perfect. Apply to C. E. VERNA HARRIS, 76 First street, opposite Ladd's bank. 1f

**$25,00** WANTED FOR A TERM OF YEARS at 10 per cent interest on first mortgage improved real estate. Title perfect. Apply to C. E. VERNA & HARRIS, 76 First street, opposite Ladd's bank. 1f

**LOST.**

A RAT JIM SET WITH PEARLS, WAS dropped somewhere on First or Third streets, Tuesday evening. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving same at this office. ja25d1

**PICKLY FURNISHED ROOMS.**

TO LET, WITH BATHROOM, ON FOURTH ST., between D and E, where there are no children. ja25d3w MRS. T. C. TRENGOVE.

**SHIP "CASSMERE."**

ALL CLAIMS AGAINST THIS VESSEL MUST be presented, with duplicates, at the office of the undersigned on or before Friday, the 26th inst., or the same will not be allowed.

R. C. JANION & CO.

**BRITISH BARQUE "ALNEBURGH."**

ALL CLAIMS AGAINST THE ABOVE NAMED vessel must be presented in duplicate at the office of the undersigned consignees not later than 4 o'clock P. M. Friday, 26th inst.

HENRY HEWETT & CO.

**NOTICE.**

THE LAST SHEETS OF THE CITY DIRECTORY for 1877, having been completed changes of firms, removals or additional names will be added in the Appendix, and persons interested will confer a favor by leaving the same at the Franklin Bookstore for with A. BUSHWILLER.

**HOUSE RAISING AND MOVING.**

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED TO DO all kinds of work in the House Raising and Moving Business. Also all kinds of Street Work on short notice. J. D. PATRIDGE, J. D. DREW.

Office south side Washington street, between Third and Fourth.

**MASKS! MASKS! MASKS**

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

AT

**Ackerman's Dollar Store.**

**WILLIAMS & FULLER**

Having purchased the

**EMPIRE BAKERY**

Washington st., bet. Second and Third,

Are prepared to supply all their customers and the public generally with the choicest

BREAD, CRACKERS, ROLLS, Etc., Etc.

Bread Tickets issued by the old firm redeemed. ja25d1m


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**Ordinance No. 1891.**

AN ORDINANCE TO ESTABLISH THE GRADE of S. Fourth street at its intersection with Sheridan street.

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. The grade of S. Fourth street at its intersection with Sheridan street is hereby established at 158.5 feet above the base of grades

Passed the Common Council Jan. 17, 1877.

W. S. CALDWELL, Auditor and Clerk.

Approved Jan. 18, 1877. J. A. CHAPMAN, Mayor.

ja25d3t

**Ordinance No. 1892.**

AN ORDINANCE MAKING APPROPRIATIONS out of the Police Fund.

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. The following sums are hereby appropriated out of the Police Fund:

For the payment of the police force in the manner provided by Ordinance No. 1414, six thousand eight hundred and ten dollars; provided, that the aggregate payments shall not exceed eleven hundred and thirty five dollars for services during any one month.

For pay of police commissioners, three hundred dollars.

For pay of witnesses and jurors two hundred dollars.

Passed the Common Council Jan. 17, 1877.

W. S. CALDWELL, Auditor and Clerk

Approved Jan. 18, 1877. J. A. CHAPMAN, Mayor.

ja25d3t

**Ordinance No. 1893.**

AN ORDINANCE MAKING APPROPRIATIONS out of the General Fund for the payment of salaries.

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. The following sums are hereby appropriated out of the General Fund for the payment of salaries of the officers hereinafter named, at the times and in the manner provided by Ordinance No. 1414:

Police judge, eighteen hundred dollars.
City Attorney, twelve hundred dollars.
City Treasurer, twelve hundred dollars.
Auditor and Clerk, twenty four hundred dollars.
Superintendent of Streets, fifteen hundred dollars.
City Surveyor, eighteen hundred dollars.

Passed the Common Council Jan. 17, 1877.

W. S. CALDWELL, Auditor and Clerk.

Approved Jan. 18, 1877. J. A. CHAPMAN, Mayor.

ja25d3t


## NEW TO-DAY.

**WHEELER & WILSON.**

**CARD.**

WE BEG TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that Mr. CHAS. V. WILKINS has this day resigned the management of our Agency at this point, and in his stead is appointed Mr. F. W. GODDARD.

The business will be continued as formerly in the name of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.

It is our pleasure here to attest to the faithfulness, ability and success which has characterized the management of Mr. Wilkins, and deeply regret the causes (ill health) which have led to his resignation.

In returning our thanks to the people of Oregon, Washington and Idaho for their liberal patronage in the past, we bespeak for our new manager, Mr. Goddard, a continuance of the same.

WHEELER & WILSON MANF'G CO.
W. T. FONDA, Gen'l Agent.
WM. McKIBBEN, Supervisor.
ja25d2w

**Hosiery,** All Wool and Cotton, and a new supply of Corsets, just received at 107 Third street, by JOHN WILSON

**Just Received.**

**A full Stock of California and Oregon Can Fruits.**

**Also, California & English Pickles.**

For sale by

HACHENEY & STEMME,
Dealers in First Class Groceries,
Corner Taylor and First Sts.

**PROFESSIONAL CARDS.**

**DR. WILSON'S**

OFFICE REMOVED TO HIS NEW ROOMS AT his residence, S and Fourth streets, entrance on S street.

**DR. GLISAN'S**

OFFICE HAS BEEN REMOVED TO STROWbridge's Building, corner of First and Alder streets. ja25dtm

**REMOVAL.**

DR. SLOAN HAS REMOVED TO THE NEW block on Second, between Morrison and Yamhill streets. Office—rooms 1, 2, 3 and 4.

**DR. LITTLEFIELD,**
**Physician and Surgeon**
PORTLAND, OREGON.

Office—Rooms Nos. 1 and 3, Strowbridge Building, Corner First and Alder streets.
Residence, corner Seventh and College streets.
Office Hours, 9 to 12 A.M., and 2 to 5 and 6 to 8 P.M.

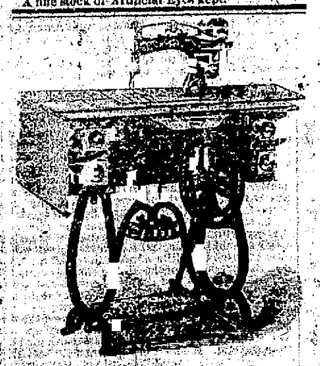
**DR. J. S. PILKINGTON,**
**OCULIST AND AURIST,**

Office, Dekum's Block.

Diseases of the EYE, EAR, THROAT and NOSE (particularly Chronic Nasal Catarrh) treated as specialties

Prescriptions for the proper spectacles for relief of long, short or weak vision.

A fine stock of Artificial Eyes kept.



**PERFECTION ATTAINED AT LAST**

THE

**WHITE**

**Shuttle Sewing Machine!**

AFTER 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN THE manufacture o Sewing Machines, the gentlemen composing the White S. M Co. have produced a Machine that contains all the principles that have given perfect satisfaction in other machines and with their own patents embodied them in the new White Shuttle Sewing Machine, which they now offer to the public as a PERFECT SEWING MACHINE. Use it once and you will use no other. Great inducements offered to purchasers. Old Machines taken in exchange as part payment. Agents wanted in every town in Oregon and W. T.

J. H. LOOMIS, Agent,
122 First st., with Sherman & Hyde's Music Store.

**MARX & JORGENSEN,**

No. 26 North Front Street, Portland, Ogn.

Sole Agents for

**CHAS. REBSTOCK & CO.,**

St. Louis, Mo.

**AMERICA'S FINEST WHISKIES,**

**Stonewall Old Fashion Copper Whisky**

Nelson Co., Ky.

**Snow Hill Fire Copper Bourbon,**

Paris, Ky.

**Importers of Foreign Wines & Liquors.**

Depot of Julius Dressel's

**SONOMA VINEYARD.**

A. P. HOTALING, San Francisco. E. C. LOAN, Portland

**A. P. HOTALING & CO.,**

Sole Agents for the

**J. H. CUTTER**

**Old BOURBON WHISKY**

And Importers of

WINE WINES AND LIQUORS.

431 Jackson St., San Francisco,

And 25 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

**SUGARS & RICE.**

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM HONOlulu, ex "Jane A. Falkinburg,"

**Three Thousand Kegs Sugars,**

From the following Plantations:

**Kohalu, Haiku, Hamakua, And Hawaiian Mills.**

Also, 200 bags of the best quality TABLE RICE, which we offer in lots to suit.

d27p1m ALLEN & LEWIS.

**TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.**

I HAVE SOLD MY ENTIRE STOCK AND BUSIness to MR. P. J. BRIGHAM, who will hereafter conduct the Millinery business at the same place, 71 First street, next door to Messrs. Ladd & Tilton's bank. Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon me for the past five years, I would request my friends to continue the same to my successor in the business. MISS PARKER, the young lady who has charge of the Millinery Department, is fully competent to execute first class work, having had large experience in first class houses in San Francisco, and I am confident will give entire satisfaction. Respectfully,

ja25d1m JENNIE MAGNAMARA.

**Bishop Scott Grammar School.**

THE HALF-YEAR BEGINS ON

**Monday, January 29, 1877.**

For admission apply to the Head Master,

ja23d&w1w REV. GEO. BURTON.

**JUST RECEIVED,**

1500 lbs. Chisel Point

**Galvanized Boat Nails.**

**1,000 EASTERN OAK RIBS.**

At NORTHRUP & THOMPSON'S.

**AMUSEMENT.**

**GRAND GUEST MASK BALL!**

POSITIVELY THE LAST!

A Grand Bal Masque will be given on

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 26, 1877,

At the Old Clap Rooms,

One door south of the Holton House.

Persons wishing invitations can have them by addressing W. J. T., Postoffice, or at the door.

**DANCING ACADEMY,**

Brick Building,

Corner of Morrison and Second Streets.

Entrance on Second.

Classes—Monday and Thursday Evenings.
Children's Class—Saturday at 2 o'clock.
GOOD TEACHERS AND GOOD MUSIC.

**DANCING SCHOOL!**

At ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

EAST PORTLAND.

Classes every Wednesday Evening, commencing at 8 o'clock.

Competent Teachers and Good Music.

ja13d1m

**GRAND OPENING**

OF THE

**SPRING STOCK,**

**Elegant Display**

OF

**LADIES' SUITS,**

**CLOAKS**

**AND MILLINERY,**

**JOS. HARRIS & SON,**

FIRST STREET, Near Morrison.

**A LARGE SHIPMENT**

OF

**BLANK BOOKS**

Just received per "Geo. W. Elder,"

**Fresh Stock,**

**Lowest Prices**

AT

**A. K. GANTENBEIN'S,**

**75 First St.**

**A. L. FRANCIS,**

DEALER IN

**Pianos and Organs.**

The World Renowned

**"WEBER,"**

Which is no Equal.

**The "Standard Organ."**

Most Beautiful in Design. Most Musical in Tones, Most Durable in Workmanship, as is also the

**Grand Square Sherman & Hyde Piano,**

The Store Piano and German Upright.

We keep no store and pay no rent, which enables us to sell at Prices and on Terms never before known. Address P. O Box 23, Portland, Oregon. ja4d1m

**BRIDGE, SAYRE & CO.**

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

**WINDOW GLASS &c.**

NOS. 75 FRONT & 74 SECOND STS.

PORTLAND, OREGON.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**NOTICE.**

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST negotiating certain promissory notes for Three Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars each, dated Victoria, B. C., December 14, 1876, given to L. L. Leathers, by Charles Morton, William Stirling and Robert Spratt, as payment will be contested.

C. MORTON,
W. STIRLING,
R. LIPSETT,
Per JOSHUA DAVIES.

Also, a certain promissory note of the same date, given to said L. L. Leathers, for the sum of Two Thousand Five Hundred dollars, drawn by W. P. Sayward, as payment will be contested.

J. P. DAVIES,
for W. P. SAYWARD.

Tenino, W. T., Jan. 17, 1877. ja18d6tw2m

**NOTICE.**

**MR. W. H. UTTER, formerly of the firm of Neimeyer & Utter, will be pleased to meet his friends and former customers at CURRIER & CO'S, where he is now located, having taken charge of the Tailoring Department of that firm.** ja22d1m

**Eastern and Shoalwater Bay Oysters,**

IN EVERY STYLE

AT

**ALISKY & HEGELE'S**

Premium Candy Factory,

No. 105 FIRST STREET.

**DISSOLUTION NOTICE.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership heretofore existing between Thos. F. Tilden and J. A. Brown under the firm name of Tilden & Brown, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Thos. F. Tilden retiring therefrom. Capt. J. A. Brown is alone authorized to collect all debts and demands due said late firm, and will continue the business thereof under his own name. THOS. F. TILDEN,

J. A. BROWN.

Portland, January, 10, 1877. ja21d1m

**RESIGNATION.**

PORTLAND, OREGON, Jan. 23, 1877.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE EMMET GUARD, Gentlemen—You will hereby take notice that I have this day sent in my resignation to the above named Company. CAPT. JOHN DOOLEY.


**DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, ETC.**

**CLARKE & HENDERSON.**

We are in receipt of a very Large Assortment of

**MEN'S UNDERWEAR!**

Ties, Shirts, (Half-way),

Gloves of Dent, Alcroft & Co's celebrated make,

&c., &c.

This Department of our Stock is now replete with everything that is useful and ornamental in

**GENTS' FURNISHINGS**

and we mean to keep it so.

CLARKE & HENDERSON.

**JUST RECEIVED**

AT

**THE WHEELER HOUSE**

**NEW**

**DRY GOODS,**

Corner Salmon and First Streets.

A LARGE STOCK OF

**DRESS GOODS**

In all the New Shades, at 25c per yd. and upwards.

FINE FRENCH BLACK CASHMERES, 40 in. wide, $1 per yd.

FINE FRENCH COLORED CASHMERES, in all the new shades, at reasonable rates.

BLACK ALPACAS, 25c per yd. and upw'ds

BLACK and COLD EMPRESS CLOTHS.

A full Stock of Stripes and Brown SHEETINGS, in all widths.

COTTON and WOOL FLANNELS, at prices below competition.

WATERPROOFS, in Plaids and Plain colors, 75c to $1.25 per yd.

FELT SKIRTS, 75c and upwards.

COTTON and WOOL HOSIERY, all qualities.

A good quality Two-Button KID GLOVE, $1 00 per pair.

Best quality Two-Button KID GLOVE, at 50c per pair.

1000 Articles of FANCY GOODS, too numerous to mention.

Ladies' and Gents' FURNISHING GOODS, all prices.

We guarantee our Goods to be just as represented and we DEFY COMPETITION.

J. F. D. WAINE & CO.,
Cor. First and Salmon sts.

**REMOVAL.**

MRS. CHAS. TICHNOR

Has removed to

**Novelty and Fancy Goods Store**

TO 125 FIRST STREET,

Between Morrison and Yamhill.

READ OUR PRICE LIST.

Ladies' Merino Vest and Drawers from 75 cts. upwards.

Woolen Jackets $1.00 and upwards.

Children's do. 75 cents.

Corsets, from 50c to $3 00.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear, Aprons, Spanish Lace Barbes, Cardinal Ties.

And everything else in the Fancy Goods line sold at reduced rates.

N. B.—MASQUERADE COSTUMES for rent cheap, and all kinds of MASKS for sale.

**P. van FRIDAGE,**

**Dry Goods, Millinery, Notions.**

A Complete Stock to Every Department of

**Fall and Winter Styles**

LADIES' GENTLEMENS' & CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING.

MADAME SEAVIER

TAKES PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO THE Ladies of Portland that she has re-established her

**Dressmaking Business**

On Washington Street, second door from Jas Fifth, bet. Fifth and Sixth. 2w

**BARBOUR'S THREAD,**

**Cotton Seine Twine and Rope**

SUITABLE FOR SALMON NETS.

**PAGE'S OARS,**

Anchors, Tar, Pitch, Oakum, Tackle Blocks, Compasses,

And all kinds of

**Boat Builders' Material,**

AT LOWEST RATES.

**NORTHRUP & THOMPSON,**

124 Front st., Portland, Or.

**ASTONISHING RESULTS**

CONTINUE FROM THE USE OF WARNER'S HAIR REMEDY. It produces new natural hair on shining scalps. Falling hair is checked in a few days. Those having used it all vouch for its merits. To produce Hair, $2 00 a bottle; to check falling hair, $100 a bottle. Call or address MRS. E. S. WARD, 50 Morrison st., Portland. a16d1m

**Administrator's Sale.**

I WILL SELL AT THE COURT HOUSE DOOR on Saturday, January 27, 1877, at 11 o'clock A. M., Lot 4, Block 146, in the City of Portland.

LEVI ANDERSON, Administrator of the estate of Sarah J. Meagher, deceased.

January 22, 1877. ja22d3t

**Northern Pacific Railroad Co.**

PACIFIC DIVISION.

KALAMA, Jan. 12, 1877.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY WHITE MEN and FIFTEEN TWO HORSE TEAMS are wanted on the Puyallup Branch. White men will be paid $1.7 per day, and Teams and driver $4.50 each per day. Horses will be worked mainly on cars.

Apply to J. L. HALLETT, Portland.

J. W. SPRAGUE, Gen'l Sup't.

Ja13d10

E. SELLIG. F. ZIMMERMAN.

**E. SELLIG & CO.,**

Importers and Dealers in

**WINES AND LIQUORS!**

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CIGARS!

S. W. corner Second and Morrison streets.

Sole Agents for P. Vellmer's Old Kentucky Bourbon.

**HOLIDAY GOODS.**

MEERSCHAUM PIPES AND CIGAR HOLDERS, Warranted Cutlery, Lowest Prices in town. Repairing done.

JOHN C. GEORGE,
First Street, between Salmon and Main.

**WANTED.**

WANTED.

EMPLOYMENT, BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN handy at carpentering and any kind of work. Town or country. Accept low wages. Steady job. Address L. C., this office. ja25d1*

WANTS.—1 GOOD SECOND HAND SAFE, size 24 by 30 inches; 1 small post-paper press. Send address for last and catalogue. F. AUNSON, Jan'r, 10 Geary street, San Francisco. ja25d1w

**TO RENT.**

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT board. In a private family. E corner Ash and Fourth. ja25d1m

**TO RENT.**

THE MARKET BUILDING 10 by 220 FEET ON Madison street, and extending from front to First streets, can be leased in reasonable terms. For particulars see FAPPIS & CO. ELI, Real Estate and Loan Agents, corner of Front and Washington streets.

**TO RENT.**

FIRST CLASS ROOMS TO RENT BY THE DAY or week, with the accommodation of the Parlors. Cor. Front and Ash sts.

**FOR SALE.**

**TAKE NOTICE.**

ON ACCOUNT OF MY LEAVING FOR SAN Francisco, I offer for sale my Overstrung, Steel back PIANO very cheap. JACOB BLOOM, 188 Front st. ja25d1m

**DURHAM BULLS FOR SALE.**

THREE FINE DURHAM SHORTHORN BULLS from one to two years old just imported from Iowa, are now in the city and for sale at reasonable rates. For further information, including examination of pedigree, apply to G. W. COGGAN, at St. Charles Hotel, or land, Oregon ja12d1m

**FOR SALE.**

BEAUTIFUL SOUTH CITY LOTS, ON easy terms, in Carter Addition, on line of street car railway at reduced and wide street. Corner lots, $750; Inside lots, $500. Terms one-fourth down, balance on one, two and three years at one per cent per month. A. TRUE & CO., Agents, Portland. 23d1m

**FOR SALE.**

FIVE ACRES WITH HOUSE AND BARN SHOP buildings on the corner of Jefferson and Front streets, are for sale at a very low price, with favorable lease of the ground to run till the fall of 1879; and two spring wagons and one dozen cast shafts. Enquire of NOBLE BUSH, Assignee.

**PROPERTY FOR SALE.**

IN LEWIS COUNTY, W. T., NEAR SUCKER BUILding, Lot and Stock of Goods, Hay Shed and Stock in Warehouse, at Chehalis Station, N. P. R. R. County Seat of Lewis; 6 by 8, 320 acres of good Wild Bottom Land on Cowlitz river, very light growth of timber. 120 acres or Land 1 mile north of Chehalis Station. For particulars and terms enquire of Messrs. GOLDSMITH & CO., Portland, Or., or GEO. L. GOULD'S Chemical Lab'y & Co., W. T.

**FOR SALE.**

Ship Chandler and Boarding House,

NOW DOING A GOOD BUSINESS.



Will take in part payment Real Estate in Portland or Vicinity. For further particulars call on or address Chehalis Station, W. T. ja25d1m

**SAN JUAN FOR SALE.**

**FARMS AT SUCKER LAKE**

FOR SALE ON LEASE

THE UNDERSIGNED IS AGENT FOR THE Sale or Lease of several valuable FARMS and SHEEP RUNS, situated on San Juan and Orcas Islands. Address

J. A. WARNACK,
San Juan Island, W. T.

**FOR SALE.**

A BARGAIN.

325 ACRES OF CHOICE BOTTOM LAND, ALL cleared, on an open navigable slough of Columbia river. A good wharf, on which is a store and post office. A new house and barn, and fruit trees. 250 tons of hay cut on the place each season. The sale will include all stock, farming implements and three teams and wagons. Any person wishing to secure one of the best farms on the Columbia river, as well as one best suited for future advance, should call or address C. E. CRAIG, Portland, Jan. 1, 1877. ja24d1m

**REMOVAL.**

**OF ANY**

On SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M.,

At the Court House,

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, the north half of the

**PROPERTY FARM,**

near Albina. Said land will be sold in parcels, made of 40 acres each, and one of 77 acres. Said subdivision in Weekly Oregonian. Terms one-fourth cash, and balance in one, two and three years at one per cent per month. For information apply to J. C. FLANDERS, Portland. A. TRUE & CO., Agents.

ja24d3t

**BAKERS.**

**STEAM BAKERY,**

And Tea Celebrated

**"BOSS" BREAD**

AT THE

**GAMBRINUS,**

FIRST & FIRST STREETS.

**LARGE AND LIKELY.**

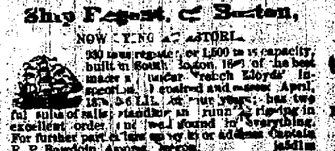
We shard's and Sel com Beer

Best Wines an Liquors,

Lunch as usual. Call and see me.

ADAM ZORN,
Geo Vic Building.

**UNDERTAKER.**



JOHN EVERY. J. K. MILLS. J. McGAREOLD

**EVERY, MILLS & GARFIELD,**

**Cabinet Makers and Undertakers**

WAREROOMS

Metallic & Wood Coffins, Cases, Cases and all kinds of Undertakers Goods.

All Kinds of CABINET WORK made to order.

Furniture Repaired.

Corner Washington and Second Sts., Portland, Ogn.

H. COOKE. C. E. CRAIG

**COOKE & CRAIG,**

UNDERTAKERS,

And dealers in Undertakers' Goods,

77 Second St., bet. Washington and Stark,

Portland, Oregon. P. O. Box 91.

L. HEXTER. L. MAY.

**HEXTER & MAY**

Have just opened at

**88, 100 and 92 FRONT ST.**

An Entire New and Large Stock of

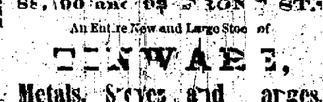
**TINWARE,**

**Metals, Stoves and Ranges,**

TINNERS' STOCK & TOOLS,

Japanned Ware, House Furnishing Goods

Special Orders Promptly Executed.



**CHAS. LOUIS KLINE,**

Cor. Third and Ash sts., Portland, P. O. Box 125.

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF BILLIARD Goods of all descriptions Agent for the I. M. Brunswick & Balke Co's Standard Noiseless Billiard, Virginia Pool Tables, &c., &c.

INSURANCE.

th British and Mercantile

Fire Insurance Co.,

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

EDWARD HALL, Gen'l Agent,
Ankeny Block, Portland.

GERMAN GERMAN

ONE MILLION

e Insurance Company,

HAMILTON BOYD,
MANAGER,
Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

NEW

THE STATE

Insurance Company,

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1871.

E. D. SHATTUCK, Agent,
Portland, Oregon.

& P. COATS

HAVE BEEN AWARDED A MEDAL AND
Diploma at the Centennial Exposition and
endorsed by the Judges for
Superior Strength and Excellent Quality
of Spool Cotton."

A. T. GOODSON, Director General.
J. L. BATELY, Free dent.
ALEX. SOTELER, Secretary pro. tem.

KITTLE & CO., San Francisco,
Agents for Pacific Coast.

AUCTION! AUCTION!

O'SHEA, Licensed Pawnbroker,
Washington street, between First and
Second, Portland, Oregon, has first class
assortment of Jewelry, Revolvers and other articles
that he will sell during the Holidays at
extremely low prices. Persons requiring money will find
it to their advantage to call on him, as he intends
hereafter to do business on a strictly cash basis.
In future he will be induced to lend no money on
pledges. Business done as the lowest living
charges. Business done strictly private. All
transactions are strictly confidential. All
unredeemed articles of every description bought and
sold.

DRIED WOOD YARD.

FOOT OF MAIN STREET.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS CONSTANTLY ON
hand, sawed and unsawed, and delivered to
any part of the city, DRY WOOD.
R. F. RILEY.

# The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, OREGON: THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 25, 1877.

CITY.

To Moors and Drunkards.—A barkeeper at the Washington saloon, near the corner of Second and Morrison streets, was arrested several days ago with the offense of selling liquor to a minor. The person to whom it was dispensed is a lad only fifteen years of age. Viewing the crime in a serious light, the judge imposed a fine of $100 and costs. In default of payment, Wilson was committed to the county jail for the period of one hundred days. We note this instance of severity rather from motives of humanity than a spirit of cheer severity, for we think drinking drink to a mere boy is a more prompt and condign punishment for the saloon-keeper who so far forgets himself and descends to such practices, and descends to such a depth as to be regarded a fit object of punishment. He is a dangerous man in the community, and should be subjected to the severest penalty by law. Right here is another branch of the subject in this community a class of men who may properly be termed drunkards. We have two or three seasons of getting intoxicated, and during their intervals, every time an opportunity offers. No sooner do they get a little money than the unchained demons within them urge them on until they fall victims to their own hard-earned money, and the maintenance of their families is thus squandered. Long experience is required to successfully prosecute offenders of this class, and for the most part no persons are ever convicted for an indictment. Besides those violating the law, there are numerous persons who will be found ready to say in this connection that they are exercising all the rights of the citizen, and are protected in the exercise of the same, and that the law (a cruel one indeed), of giving the names of persons named, to the fullest extent of the law, is not complied with to suffice.

Saturday afternoon four degrees below zero, the mercury had descended to 14 degrees above zero, which is the point at which it is supposed to warrant skating. Many availed themselves of the opportunity to indulge in procuring the necessary elements, they sallied forth to the river. When about to get on the ice they were informed that there was no skating could be had, as it was not sound, owing to the recent thaw. Disappointed, they returned to the city, but the weather was good, and the next day was a good time," and the ice was in splendid condition for skating. Many availed themselves of the opportunity, and had a most enjoyable time. Numerous sliding parties were also formed, and the ice presented a lively appearance for a few hours. It is not the kind of weather that suits the average Portlander, but when it comes it seems to afford a great deal of pleasure to those who are fond of the exercise, and we presume a number of such will find their way to the ice before the winter season is over.

Circuit Court.—The following is the list of petit jurors drawn to serve at the present term of the Circuit Court, which convenes on Monday next: H. Bonnell, Amory Gray, farmer, Multnomah county; J. Rathburn, carpenter, Multnomah county; Holt, Beatty, K.P.; J. F. Marshall, D.D.G.P.; Lyon, Scribe, J. Hegele, W.; Geo. B. Henry, O. Julius Sorensen, G.; C. R. Hoffman, 2d W.; Bickal, 4th W.; Wm. Keane, 2d G.T.

Drowned.—Saturday evening, while engaged in watering stock on the west side depot, Mr. Troupe, who has been well known to the old settlers for several weeks, was missed since by some one who found his box and contents and left it. If such is the fact, we regret for our histrionic friends, and hope the number was small.

Quarterly.—For the quarter ending March 31st the county treasurer will issue about 1,000 licenses, 200 vehicles, 3 pawnbrokers, 2 auctioneers, 12 hotel runners, 2 theatres, 4 powder magazines, and the amount received therefrom and others not enumerated above will be about $5,000.

Confession.—The confession of W. Wilson, who will be executed next Friday week, is now in the hands of the printers, and will be issued in pamphlet form on the day of execution. Persons desirous of obtaining copy can do so by addressing the Oregonian Register office. Price 25 cts.

Social and Ball.—The Portland Social Club will give their fifth grand social and ball at Turn Halle, on Monday evening, February 12th. Extensive preparations are being made, and the affair promises to be the most enjoyable and successful event of the season.

Convalescent.—Mr. L. R. Dawson, chief clerk in the quartermaster's office, has been confined to his room for several weeks with a severe attack of illness. His numerous friends will be pleased to learn that he is rapidly convalescing and will soon be able to assume his post of duty.

Session Laws.—County Clerk James A. Smith has just received copies of the laws of the session of the Legislature of 1876, and will, on application, distribute them to parties entitled to receive the same.

Insured.—Mr. Henry Sellers informs us that his building, which was damaged by fire on Tuesday, was insured in the Imperial Insurance Company for $2,000.

Removed.—The office of the Howe Sewing Machine has been removed to Beck's brick building, Second st. bet. Morrison and Yamhill.

## BRIEF NOTES.

Moderating.

Dearth of local news.

Grant is still President.

No more holidays till the 22d prox.

Upper Columbia still filled with floating ice.

"Skeeting" is played "oud," so the boys say.

Fire alarm last night. No fire could be found.

Large quantities of timothy have arrived in the city.

Nuptials at the Taylor street M. E. church this evening.

The Emmet Guard will give a ball at their armory on the 22d of February.

McCormick & Bushnell's new City Directory will soon make its appearance.

Next week Mount Hood Hook and Ladder Co., of East Portland, will give a ball.

After the 4th of next March Hon. S. F. Chadwick will be Governor of Oregon.

Our city is afflicted with morality and per consequence police court business is light.

A cat is the last addition to the postoffice force. "It was a stranger, and they took it in."

No excuse for remaining unemployed. You can obtain work on the Tacoma and Puyallup railroad.

Never a better time to subscribe for the Oregonian,—the only newspaper in the Northwest coast.

Appraisers are engaged in estimating the loss incurred by the fire at the O. F. M. Co.'s warehouse.

Days are growing longer; but the time with poor Neil, under sentence of death, is growing shorter.

Mr. Chas. Louis Kuhn, the well-known billiard table maker and repairer, is agent for the *Billiard Mercury*.

The festive hunko sharp practiseth his little game on the unsuspecting yeoman whenever an opportunity offereth.

Jas. Birmingham, once an attache of the Oregonian, is visiting friends. He is now a resident of San Francisco.

We are glad to see that our young friend, Julius Goldsmith, has undertaken a newspaper and general collection business in this city.

Peter Wilhelm, of the Fountain, has introduced a perfect beauty of a billiard table—size, 4½x9, with the patent Delarley cushion. It is a gem.

An invitation is acknowledged to attend a ball to given at Brant's Hall, Vancouver, by Gen. Allen Kogine Co. No. 3, on Friday evening, 2d prox.

Clarke & Henderson are having the ceiling of their store frescoed, while accounts for the rough lumber floor placed a foot 12 feet above the eyes of the store floor.

Yesterday morning the steamer left here to make her regular trip to the cascades. It is doubtful about her making the "rifle" today if the river is filled with running ice.

Messrs. Fleckenstein & Kayer, wholesale and retail liquor dealers on Front street, are sole agents in this city for Cook & Bernheim's "Old Valley Whisky," so justly celebrated for its superiority.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

Leaving.—We call the attention of our readers to the card of the Wheeler & Wilson Co. stating the resignation of Mr. Charles V. Wilkins as their agent, and the appointment of Mr. Goddard. Mr. Wilkins has just passed through a most severe illness, and his recovery depends much on his immediate removal to a more genial climate, hence his resignation. His numerous friends in this State will not only regret his absence, but hope for his speedy recovery. We learn from Mr. McAlpin, supervisor of the Company, that Mr. Wilkins is appointed their manager of Southern California at Los Angeles, and will assume the duties as soon as his health will permit, also thanks the company deeply regret that his removal from Oregon has become a necessity, his services here for years have been most acceptably and faithfully rendered in every capacity. His successor, Mr. Goddard, is introduced to us as a gentleman of large sewing machine experience.

## UP THE COLUMBIA.

By the O. S. N. Co.'s telegraph line, we learn that the state of the weather was as follows last evening at 5:30 o'clock at the points mentioned:

Wallula—Clear; down stream breeze; thermometer 30°; river full of running ice.

Walla Walla—Clear; thermometer 20°.

Umatilla—Clear; thermometer 24°.

Celilo—Clouding up little; light down stream wind; thermometer 30°; river full of floating ice, and been at a standstill to-day.

Dalles—Cloudy; thermometer 30°; down stream wind; river full of running ice.

Cascades—Cloudy; wind down river; thermometer 35°; no ice running.

## POLICE COURT NOTES.

Sam Bernstein, on a charge of being drunk and conducting himself in a disorderly manner, was sentenced to pay a fine of $15.

A man named Martin, whose reputation for "truth and honesty" is somewhat cloudy, was arrested on a charge of vagrancy, and committed for 5 days.

A man giving his name as Fisher was sentenced to pay fine of $5 on the wall sustained charge of being drunk. He paid his fine and is no longer in durance vile.

It is a settled fact that Barnes' Central Market sets the best nuches.

For fashionable clothing, at the lowest of prices, go to Kohn's, corner First and Morrison streets.

There was a continual rush of visitors to Fabre's on Saturday.

A Wonderful Remedy.—Dr. Halpruner has invented an infallible Remedy in the form of a Liniment for the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Neuralgia, Colds, Diphtheria, Chilblains, Burns, Sprains, Pinches, or Sprotches on the Face, Colic, or Pain of all kinds. The Doctor Champs and Pain in any market in the guarantees this Remedy in any market in the world, and to be superior to any liniment in use in this country. It will be for sale by all druggists and country stores soon. Call at the Doctor's office for a sample bottle. Free to patients.

The Medical Institute of Dr. W. L. Adams, corner of First and Salmon streets, will be removed to Hood river in a few months. All chronic diseases of men and women will then be treated in Portland as usual. An accomplished lady assistant to give baths to ladies and assist in their treatment always in the office.

Though prices have not yet been advanced by Millard & Vanschuyver, 29 front street, sole agents for the Noble Whisky, we note that the trade are laying in heavy stocks and expecting increased prices.

Mrs. B. A. Owens, M. D., Office and residence, east side First street, between Yamhill and Taylor. Special attention given to Women and Children complaints. Also gives Medicated Vapor Baths, combined with Electricity in treating Rheumatism and Chronic Diseases.

## CORNS AND BUNIONS.

No Cure, No Pay.—Dr. Halpruner is prepared to make contracts to cure corns and bunions, or no pay. The doctor guarantees to cure corns, bunions, chilblains, ingrown nails, and all diseases of the feet, in a very reasonable short time, and without causing the slightest pain or discomfort to his patients. Office, No. 5 Alisky & Hegele's building. First street. Office hours 10 to 3.

## IN THE TERRITORIES.

An ice yacht is being constructed for Hot Springs lake, Utah. Seventy miles an hour will be its slowest speed.

The snow between Cheyenne and Deadwood is reported three feet deep in many places, and travel is greatly impeded.

Miss Agnes Winsor, formerly of Seattle but now residing at Seabeck, occupied the pulpit at the latter place on Sunday, the 21st, during the absence of Rev. Mr. Nickerson.

Capt. Gilbert, of the mail boat running to Neah Bay, reported five vessels inside the Cape last Friday, bound up, among them the *Martha Rideout* and ship *Western Shore*.

An encampment of Champions of the Red Cross was organized at Seattle last Tuesday evening. R. C. Graves was chosen commander, Mrs. Libbie Ward, junior commander, and A. C. Ward, R. S.

There have been eight deaths in Seattle since the 1st of January. Of these, two were adults, one from consumption and the other from accident. Six were children, four of whom died from whooping cough and two from diphtheria.

The Bellingham Bay Coal Company's ship *Lookout* has hauled off that route, the product of the mine being equal to the capacity of the *Germania* and *Amethyst*. Hence the *Lookout* is open to charter by other shippers. She is of 1,008 tons register, but will carry 1,400 tons with ease.

A movement is now on foot at Seattle, headed by a number of the enterprising and moneyed citizens, looking to the establishment of an extensive boot and shoe manufactory at that place. The business is to be carried on by a joint stock company, with a capital of $20,000.

Mr. Hammond, of Port Madison, has, at one haul of his seine, captured upwards of 1,000 barrels of fish. He brought both ends to the shore and dipped out 300 barrels and let the rest go—estimated at 700 barrels—turned loose alive. At his factory, 300 gallons of fish oil daily, equal to 7,800 per month, is manufactured.

The ship *Sagamore*, in leaving port Gamble, last Saturday morning, got aground in the harbor just opposite the old wharf, at high tide. She was heavily loaded with lumber, but her grounding at that point was a surprise to all, as such an occurrence is wholly unprecedented there. The *Goliah*, *Cyrus Walker* and *Favorite* came to her assistance and attempted to haul her off, but failed.

Mr. Redfield, correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, gives the particulars of how Judge Mackey, Wade Hampton's ambassador to Governor Hayes, came to support Moses:

He supported Moses for Governor both in the convention and at the polls, and Moses' conduct was such as to make Mackey sick. He says he has been sick since. They tell a story on Mackey that he at first considered Moses a bad man and refused to support him. But one day, shortly before the convention, he was in Sumter county, and Moses invited him to spend the night at his house. Mackey put up at the "bad man's" residence, thinking to himself that home was the place to study a man, at last. At supper Moses put on a long face and asked a blessing. Mackey says he was as astonished as if he had been shot out of a gun. Surely, Moses was not totally depraved. Then he ate retiring. Moses brought in all the servants and held family prayers. At breakfast there was another blessing and further family prayers. Mackey was converted, as it were. Moses was no longer a bad man in his estimation. He supported him in the convention and at the polls. The boys tell this story to South Carolina as an illustration of how a sharp man may sometimes be poked up.

The latest styles of clothing, always on hand, at Kohn's, corner First and Morrison streets.

Captains and pilots will note the fact that Peter Wilhelm has fitted up two rooms for their especial use at the Fountain, corner Ash and First streets. English papers on file, and everything cosy.

### The People Want Proof.

There is no medicine prized by physicians or sold by druggists, that carries such evidences of its success as the superior virtue as Boschee's German Syrup for cancer, Coughs, Colds sailed on the consumption, or any disease of the "throat and lungs," a proof of this assertion that any person afflicted can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and the wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that uses it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Agents, Crane & Brigham, Wholesale Druggists, San Francisco.

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In 1835 John C. Calhoun wrote the following letter to Rev. Dr. Channing, touching up the self-seeking politicians who refuse to be reconciled to whatever does not tend to keep them in position:

Washington, 20th February, 1835.

Dear Sir: I am much obliged to you for a copy of your sermon on war, which I will read with care the first leisure moment.

Permit me, in return, to present you with my report on executive patronage. Though the two subjects are apparently entirely disconnected, he who will look below the surface will see a most intimate relation between them. We would have few wars if there did not exist in every community a body, separate from the rest of the community, who have a direct interest in war. That body is the great and influential corps of office-holders and office-seekers, contractors, agents, jobbers, speculators, to whom war brings and abundant harvest. This corps, as you will see by the report, is already very formidable, and will be ready to plunge the country into war either to prevent reform or to increase their gain. With respect, I am, &c., &c.

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Captain Howgate, of the Signal Service, I out with a plan for reaching the North Pole, which he thinks is far more likely to prove successful than any yet tried. The plan is this:

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## State Treasurer's Second Notice.

STATE OF OREGON,
Treasurer's Office,
Salem, Jan. 3, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that there are funds in the treasury to be applied to the payment of the following warrants, to-wit: Nos. 1813, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1852, 1859, 1867, 1926, 1940, 1, 2, 6, 44, 502, 501, 520, 204, 215, 216, 220, 211, 212, 213, 214, 208, 219, 221, 222, 225, 226, 218, 227, 228, 229, 230, 237, 239, 240, 243, 245, 247, 248, 251, 253, 250, 249, 246, 255, 258, 256, 141, 259, 261, 264, 265, 266, 267, 271, 272, 275, 276 and 277. Interest on these warrants will cease on this date.
A. H. BROWN,
State Treasurer.
ja24d3w

## State Treasurer's Notice.

STATE OF OREGON,
Treasurer's Office,
Salem, Jan. 27, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that there are funds in the treasury for the payment of the following warrants drawn in the year 1876, viz: 277, 278, 280, 282, 279, 283, 284, 285, 287, 288, 289, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 321, 322, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 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# The Daily Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 26, 1877.


## GENERAL BARTLETT.

(Concluded from First Page.)

known to his command. The 49ths went into camp that night in low spirits. They expected that ere another sun set they would be exposed to that dreadful ordeal for a regiment, the *first* battle. To this they would march cheerfully and confidently if led by their colonel, every man having implicit faith in his courage, skill and coolness; but they distrusted the other field officers, who had never been tried. Hardly had the regiment halted, however, when the well known black horse appeared, bearing the slender, boyish form, the face unnaturally pale and thin, but the iron will shining through the clear blue eyes. He had been lifted from his carriage to the saddle and strapped therein that his men might be assured of his presence and determination to share the campaign with them. Cheer after cheer greeted him as he rode through the camp, each one causing the flush of modesty to rise higher on his cheek. The regiment seemed transformed and marched next day with confidence. The first fight was at Plain's store, a cross-roads about three miles from Port Hudson, and was not of sufficient magnitude to deserve notice, only that its exhibited in a startling manner the cold that Bartlett already lac upon his regiment. The artillery of the two armies skirmished all day,—the rebels constantly retreating. Their design was to draw our army into an ambuscade, in which they succeeded, but the result was not so much in their favor. The 49th, with two other regiments of the brigade, were sent through a piece of woods to attempt to capture the rebel battery. The rebels had anticipated this by concealing two regiments of infantry in such a position that the three federal regiments would be exposed, front and rear, to their fire and hemmed in on both sides by thick woods. The situation was a trying one to a green regiment at best. The shot and shell were flying over their heads, crashing through tree-tops and dropping branches on every hand. Just at this juncture, a rebel regiment rose from behind a fence and poured a volley full into the face of the foremost regiment, which broke in confusion and rushed back into, through and over the 49th. One of the field officers of the latter regiment, losing his head, wheeled his horse and dashed down the line, shouting: "*About face! Double quick!*" A moment more and the 49th would have been overwhelmed with disgrace and dishonor in the presence of the foe. Already the ranks wavered, when above the din of combat, the crack of musketry and the confusion of contradictory orders, rose the voice of Bartlett, clear and sustained as a blast from a bugle, "*Steady! Forty-Ninth!*" The effect was electrical. Every man stood still in his tracks, and the line was reformed in a moment. The rebels did not seek to pursue their advantage, but retreated within their works. On the 27th of May, took place the first general assault on Port Hudson. The 49th formed a part of the 1st brigade, 1st division, 19th corps. The brigade was commanded by Col. Chapin of the 110th New York, and the division by Gen. Auger. The two other divisions were commanded by Gens. Emory and Grover. It was planned to make the assault simultaneously along the whole line, but through some misunderstanding or want of concert, the assault was made by each division in turn, thus giving the rebels opportunity to scat their men and guns to the part of their works most in danger at the time, and the assault proved a costly failure. The 1st division held the center, and after leaving the cover of the woods, to reach the rebel fortifications, had to advance nearly two-third of a mile in the face of a deadly fire of artillery, and over ground broken and cut up by ravines and ditches, with their progress impeded by trees purposely felled to obstruct the way. To keep a line of battle under such circumstances was simply impossible, and for a man on foot to make any headway was a matter requiring courage and perseverance, yet amidst all this Bartlett was into his terrible slaughter pen, he only mounted man on the field. Lead his men he *would*. To on foot he would not. Mock on rode. There are numerous instances on record of their uselessness and [illegible] of the [illegible] Pluto mere bravado, with him not one of them.

The sight of the brave, cool, quiet youth, riding just in advance of the colors, and leading his regiment as none but an inborn soldier can lead, arrested the attention of the rebel officers, and the words which their lips uttered could be heard by the men. Bartlett said: "Boys, do nothing that you will be ashamed of when you meet your friends in Berkshire!" How well they heeded the injunction, may be read in the fact that two-thirds of those who followed him were killed or wounded in less than thirty minutes. He himself and proceeded but a few rods, his horse keeping with wonderful nerve the distances and turns which obstructed the way, when he was struck by a bullet in the right heel, and another in the left wrist, shattering the joint and compelling him to drop the reins. The horse reared, and before Bartlett could grasp the bridle with his right hand, he lost his seat and slid to the ground. He was borne immediately to the rear, his wounds dressed, and he was sent on board a steamer for Baton Rouge. Here he remained for several weeks, his wounded arm refusing to heal and drag him to the verge of the grave. A council of surgeons decided that to save his life he must sacrifice his arm. Their decision was communicated to him, when, without a moment's hesitation, he absolutely refused to have it amputated, preferring to die with it rather than live without it. But again his will triumphed, and he lived to put that arm to further service in the cause of freedom.

The day after the assault, a flag of truce, going out to bury the dead, was met by the inquiry: "Who was that man on horseback yesterday?" "Frank Bartlett, a Massachusetts co-one," was the answer. "Well," said the rebel, "he is a brave fellow, if he does come [illegible] Tell him my men have orders not to fire on him."

The 49th returned to Pittsfield in August, 1863, and were met at the depot by their colonel, who was still in a sling, but gracing the same horse which bore him before Port Hudson. The meeting was a warm one, for the regiment had not seen their colonel since he was borne wounded from the field on the 27th of May. Bartlett had already been assigned the duty of raising a veteran regiment in Western Massachusetts, his commission as colonel of it bearing date August 17, 1863. This regiment was composed entirely of men who had seen service in the field. It left the State on the 16th of April, 1864, passed through Washington with the ninth corps, of which it formed a part, and proceeded to join the army of the Potomac. May 6th it participated in the battle of the Wilderness. It entered the action with 1,0 officers and 421 men; was engaged an hour, and lost in killed and wounded [illegible] 200, rank and file, beside 43 missing. Bartlett led his regiment and was again wounded, this time a slight wound in the hand, but enough to disable him for a time. On the very day of this last wound Governor Andrew wrote to the Secretary of War, urging the promotion of Bartlett to the rank of brigadier general. The Governor concluded his letter as follows: "You will note that this is the second time Colonel Bartlett has marched from Massachusetts at the head of a regiment, since losing his leg in battle on the Peninsula. Besides genuine courage and self-possession in action, he is a young man of fine powers, more than enough for general mental capacity, and of superior culture. He is a graduate of Harvard college. I have the honor now to request, and express my fervent wish, that he may receive at once that commission, as well deserved by an intrepidity and a merit so eminent."

This appeal produced the desired effect, and Bartlett was commissioned a brigadier-general on the 27th of June, 1864, and assigned to the command of a brigade of Massachusetts troops, including the 57th, and three other veteran regiments. This brigade he led on the 30th of July, after the explosion of the mine in front of Petersburg. On this day he walked with two canes, and getting into "the crater" was disabled by two balls in his wooden leg and captured. Taken to Libby prison, his May wound still unhealed, and his whole system depleted by what he had undergone, he soon contracted the prison diarrhoea which brought him very low. At this juncture his father visited Washington, armed with a letter from Gov. Andrew, recommending that a special exchange be made between Gen. Bartlett and the rebel General Trimble, who had also lost a leg. This exchange was effected in September, and he soon after returned to the front, commanding the 1st division of the 9th corps in the last days of the army of the Potomac, but seeing no more serious fighting. He was mustered out at the close of the war with the rank of brevet major general, and so ended a military career which has hardly a parallel in the history of our great civil war, noted as it was for sufferings and sacrifices, for development of character, for deeds of consummate daring and for rapid advancement. The first gun from Fort Sumter called to action a youth of 21, perfect in physical grace and beauty, but bearing a musket in the ranks. The surrender four years later at Appomatox Court House, found him wearing the twin stars of a major-general, but minus a leg, an arm disabled, health shattered, and apparently holding on to life by sheer force of will.

Gen. Bartlett returned to Massachusetts a hero among heroes. While in camp at Pittsfield in 1862 he had been captured by one of the fair daughters of Berkshire, and in the fall of 1865 they were married and went to Europe, hoping that the trip would restore his crippled health. In England and elsewhere he was treated with distinguished consideration. Returning, he engaged in business with the same ardor and determination with which he fought. He entered into paper and iron manufacturing extensively, and acquired an interest in the Powhattan Iron Works at Richmond, Va., at which place he spent its winters, and his summers in Pittsfield. While a soldier his diffidence was great, amounting almost to bashfulness, and his speeches were short and few. When on the return of the 49th to Pittsfield, it was accorded a magnificent reception and a local orator recited its deeds and gave voice to the pride of Berkshire in its reputation, and spoke of the gallantry of its officers and men, all, Bartlett responded only by a silent bow. He afterward cultivated oratory to some extent, and his few speeches upon public occasions have attracted universal attention from the beauty of their language and their elevated sentiments. When, in 1872, the town of Pittsfield erected a monument in honor of her fallen soldiers, Gen. Bartlett was chairman of the committee to superintend the work. In presenting it to the town, he said: "The sculptor has taken for his subject, not the private soldier nor the commissioned officer, but a greater hero than either—the man on whom so often hung the fate of battle, the man on whose self forgetting bravery and unflinching firmness the steadiness of the whole line depended—the man who bore the colors; and, comrades, was there ever any flag half so well worth fighting for, half so well worth dying for, as that which we followed? As I look upon your faces that I have seen amid the smoke of battle and remember how you closed up the gaps made by the fall of those whom we honor to-day, I am conscious that to you also belongs a share of the honor, but with this difference: Their fame was achieved and secured by dying heroic deaths; yours must yet be maintained and preserved by living blameless lives." At the Lexington Centennial his speech struck the key note of that better feeling between the two sections which would to-day have been much further advanced but for the criminal ambition of one man. He said: "Men can not always choose the right course, but when, having chosen that which conscience dictates, they are ready to die for it, if they justify not their cause, they at least ennoble themselves, and the men who, for conscience sake fought against their government at Gettysburg ought easily to be forgiven by the sons of men who for conscience sake fought against *their* government at Lexington and Bunker Hill. Oh, sir, as Massachusetts was first in war, so let her be first in peace, and she shall ever be first in the hearts of her countrymen. And let us here resolve that, true to her ancient motto which in war *ense petit placidam*, in peace she demands, not only for herself, but for every inch of this great country, *sub libertate quietem*."

On returning to Richmond immediately after this speech, General Bartlett was serenaded by a crowd of ex-Confederate soldiers, to whom he spoke as follows: "To cement the Union on a sounder foundation and a fair ourselves of the promises of the future, is a solemn task, well fitted to these centennial years. As soldiers who fought the battle out in good faith, you can wield the strongest influence for peace and right. Your worst enemies at the South are the few men here and there who fought more bravely than they fought, and it is the same at the North, but the people there, tired of these politicians, whose voice is all for war, are fast replacing them by men of less selfish purposes, whose views are bounded by no narrow lines of State, or section, or party, but who desire justice and prosperity for all. The war through which we passed developed and proved, on both sides, the noblest qualities of American manhood. It has left to its soldiers, once foes, now friends, a memory of hard fought fields, of fearful sacrifices, of heroic valor, and has taught us a lesson to be transmitted to our children that divided, we were terrible, united we are forever invincible."

You have already published his words at Harvard, and his letter declining the nomination by the Democratic party for lieutenant governor of Massachusetts. When the Republican convention of 1875 met in Massachusetts, had he allowed his name to be used, he could have had its unanimous nomination for governor; but Bartlett was no politician, so he declined. Had he lived, there seems no reason to doubt that he might have achieved political distinction of the highest order, but already the dreadful sufferings through which he had passed were telling upon him. For the last seven years of his life he suffered intense physical pain, often causing him to leap from his bed at night with an uncontrollable espasm. The panic of '73 obliged him to see one after another of his business enterprises go down in failure, until his fortune was all swept away. Yet he bore everything with a patience and nerve that compelled admiration; and when, after months of confinement to a sick bed, he knew that his final hour had come, he took leave of family and friends with the same cheerful courage with which he went into battle. Having faced death many times upon the field, he met it now without a fear.

In his private life, Gen. Bartlett was singularly pure and blameless. None of the vices of army life ever took any hold upon him and he lived and died a christian soldier. Massachusetts takes a just and honorable pride in the record of her citizen soldiery during the rebellion. Her sons were the first to shed their blood in that war, as in the war of the revolution, and every battle field can testify to their valor and devotion. The list of the living and dead heroes includes many of the historic names of the commonwealth. Shaw Revere, Lowell, Washburn, Dwight, Sedgwick Webster, and a host of others are already inscribed upon her memorial tablets, and now another name is added.

It is of one peerless in honor and modesty dauntless in courage and devotion to the right unsurpassed in sacrifice and endurance, generous to a defeated foe, despising the politicians' wiles and chicanery.

As a soldier, as a man and as a citizen William F. Bartlett was "without fear and without reproach." F. K. A.


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IN U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT of Oregon. In the matter of the estate of Frederick Liebe, Bankrupt. I hereby give notice that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held in the city of Portland in said district, on the 14th day of February, 1877, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of H. H. Northup Esq., Register in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in section 5092 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

D. M. FRENCH,
Assignee.

ja22dlaw14M

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

### Financial.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1877.

Gold in New York, 106⅞.

Legal Tenders in Portland—buying 93; selling 94.

Silver Coin—buying, 91; selling, 95.

Coin Exchange on New York ¼ per cent. premium.

Coin Exchange on San Francisco par.

Gold Bars 725 par.

Telegraphic transfers on New York 1 per cent premium.

Currency Exchange on San Francisco ½ per cent premium.

One cannot carefully observe and compare the statistics of commerce on the Pacific coast for the past year without being convinced of the rapidly growing importance of this portion of our country, in the commercial circles of the world, and of the fact that in point of the accumulation of wealth, the extension of trade and in the march toward real financial supremacy, the Pacific coast is surpassing the Eastern portion of the United States. These observations are called out by a comparison of the respective banking operations in San Francisco and other cities now going the rounds of the press, and which shows that the paid up capital of the Nevada Bank, in San Francisco—$10,000,000 in gold coin—stands, with the exception of the Bank of Commerce, of New York, unequaled by any bank in the United States. The Bank of Commerce has also a capital of $10,000,000, but it is in currency. The largest bank in Canada is the Bank of Montreal, with a capital of $12,000 000. The Merchants' Bank, in the same city, has a capital of $6,000,000. The following is a list of the only banks in the United States with a capital of $5,000,000 and upwards: The Nevada Bank and Bank of Commerce, mentioned above; C. R. and Banking Co., Savannah, $7,000,000; Bank of California, San Francisco, $5,000,000; Merchants' Exchange Bank, San Francisco, $5,000,000; American Exchange, New York, $5,000,000; Fourth National, New York, $5,000,000. It will be seen that San Francisco now stands on a par with New York as a great banking center, and the indications are that in time the bullion trade of the world will be controlled by the former city instead of London, as heretofore.

As to matters in local financial affairs since our last review, there are no changes to note. In order to correct some grievances which have not been confined to those whose names are attached to it, wholesale merchants have issued to the trade the following

**Circular Letter.**

PORTLAND, January 18, 1877.

*Dear Sir:* We, the wholesale merchants of Portland, Oregon, believing that the success of the retail trade of Oregon and Washington Territory depends upon our sustaining the merchants engaged therein, by liberal lines of credit, and also leniency, would respectfully submit the following, with our determination for the future:

The past few years' experience has pointed out to us the injury done ourselves, and the disastrous effect on firms desiring large lines of credit and extended time, in this market, by dividing their patronage. In ordering through the agents, or purchasing direct, of houses abroad, goods, which in many cases are not required, and on short time, thereby being at the mercy of said houses for comparatively small amounts, and for which collections are forced if not promptly met at maturity, thus endangering the large sums due us, that are, in many cases, overdue.

Although we do not wish to dictate to retail merchants in what market they shall obtain their supplies, yet under the above circumstances, and each day's revelation of difficulties brought upon themselves by those requiring time purchases, who divide their patronage between the markets of Portland and San Francisco, we are forced, for the future, to insist, that the merchants desiring large lines of credit, and other accommodations at our hands, confine their trade to the Portland market; or, if purchasing, or desiring to purchase abroad, they cancel their obligations with us, and seek there like accommodations as those who have extended, regardless of amounts or extent of time.

This action on our part has become a necessity in order to protect us against future losses, and also from a conviction that it will result in advantages to both buyer and seller, for it will inspire us with a greater feeling of security, thereby admitting, if possible, of more favorable terms and lower percentages, which will give this market still further advantages to draw supplies from. Even now, on an average, goods are sold here as cheap, and upon, more favorable terms, than by houses abroad.

Very respectfully,

L. WHITE & CO., Dry Goods, etc.
L. GOLDSMITH & CO., Dry Goods, etc.
FLEISCHNER, MAYER & CO., Dry Goods, etc.
JACOBS BROS. & CO., Clothing, etc.
ALLEN & LEWIS, Groceries.
CORBITT & MACLEAY, Groceries.
W. K. LEVERICHS & Co., Groceries.
KAUFMAN, HECHT & AIKIN, Boots & Shoes.
GEO. L. HIBBARD, Boots and Shoes.
WASSERMAN & CO., Tobacco and Cigars.
S. ROSENFELD & CO., " "
T. DITTENHOEFER, " "
KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., Agricultural Imp'ts.
HAWLEY, DODD & CO., " "
GOLDSMITH & LOEWENBERG, Stoves, etc.
CORBETT, FAILING & CO., Hardware.
HODGE, SNELL & CO., Drugs, etc.
T. A. DAVIS & CO., " "
M. SELLER & CO., Crockery.
W. JACKSON & CO., "

### The Wheat Market and Tonnage

During the week has maintained a steadier tone than it manifested last week without any special improvement in prices. The latest advices from England concerning the growing crops indicate no better prospect for large yields, but as the war cloud has been to some extent lifted and no longer figures in the calculation of the chances of the market, and freights from the Pacific coast have advanced, holders of wheat have been compelled to make some slight concessions in order to place considerable quantities. The recent charter of two or three vessels to load with Oregon wheat, however, will induce some movement for a few days. Whether other vessels will be on hand by the time those now present are loaded, will depend on the course of the market during the next few days. That several cargoes are held back yet which can be spared and yet leave ample for home consumption, can not be doubted, but shippers seem to be working matters down to a very close point this season, and as all the vessels chartered for the harvest year have been got off, (some of them we are assured at considerable loss to the charterers) others are not taken up on speculation, but the cargo is first secured and then the vessel is looked after. We are informed that most, if not all, the wheat which is to load the Imperial chartered this week was bought over a month ago, and the holders have been waiting a favorable opportunity to ship. Taken altogether, there is more demand for wheat in this market than there has been for two weeks previous, and at the price which is currently quoted; fair shipping parcels are not generally long in finding a purchaser, but as a farmer told us to-day, shippers are still very cautious and are "not inclined to speculate a bit," but are willing to buy and ship or sell on the present actual condition of the market at home and abroad.

### Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—Wool firm and in fair demand. Colorado, washed, 18@22c; unwashed 16@17½c; extra and inferior, pulled, 35@38c; No. 1 and super pulled, 36@38c. Texas, fine and medium, 20@25c; coarse, 16@20c. California, fine and medium, 12@23c; coarse, 15@25c.

### English Grain Market.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its usual weekly review of the British corn trade, says: Mild weather has prevailed during the past week, but not until the water has gone off can an opinion be formed regarding the condition of winter-sown cereals. No improvement is noted in the condition or quality of home grown grain in London or country markets, despite the general firmness of the wheat trade, all except the driest samples being neglected. There has been some change in the quantity of American wheat imported in London the imports having reached 10 000 quarters during the week. Trade was not animated, although no decline in prices occurred. At the end of the week, however, under the influence of political news, wheat advanced sixpence to a shilling, with an active demand. The week's requirements have been of ordinary consumptive character. The scarcity of English wheat in good milling condition has frequently turned the demand upon foreign descriptions which could be advantageously used, such as old Canada club or Australian. There has been but little change in oats or maize, but malting barley advanced one shilling in London and many of the provincial markets. The sales of arrived cargoes have progressed slowly, owing to the determination of buyers to hold till political events are developed. The maize market is quiet. It was improved considerably at the close of the week.

### Shipping Intelligence.

The steamship George W. Elder will sail from this port for San Francisco next Saturday morning at 6 o'clock.

The steamship Gussie Telfair has gone to Astoria, where she will be beached and have a new propeller put into her.

The vessels now in the river to load are the Imperial, Alnesburgh and Athelstane. The Cashmere and Japan have finished. The Prussia, Regent and P. J. Carton are disengaged.

### Maine Produce Market.

WHEAT—The market is steadier, and average quotations $2 per cental.

FLOUR—Quotable, best brands, $6@6 25 ₱ bbl; good outside and country brands, $5 50@5 00; fine and superfine, $4 75@5 00.

OATS—Best quality 62½@63; fair 60@62½; inferior and bulk 52½@57½c per bushel.

POTATOES—Market well supplied at 35@45c per bushel.

ONIONS—As to quality, $1 25@1 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

HAY—Choice timothy, baled, $17@18; loose, $14@15.

LARD—Oregon made, fresh, in tins, 14@15c ₱ lb in kegs, 14c.

DRIED PLUMS—With pits, 4@5c; pitless, 14c ₱ lb.

DRIED APPLES—In sacks 6c, kegs 7 ₱ lb.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter, solid, 18@20c ₱ lb; brine, 22@25c; roll, 20c; fancy dairy, 30@35c; cheese, quotable at 15@16c ₱ lb. Market dull.

BACON—Market weaker, at 14@15c for sides 14@16c for hams, and 10c for shoulders.

CHICKENS—Market well supplied at $3@3 per dozen according to quality.

EGGS—The market is unimproved and shippers will pay only 20c per dozen.

FRESH MEATS—Beef, dressed, 4@5c ₱ lb; on foot, 1½c; dressed hogs, 6@7c ₱ lb; mutton sheep $2@2 50 ₱ head.

BARLEY—Choice brewing, $1 20@1 25; feed, $1 15@1 20 ₱ ctl.

MILL FEED—Bran, $16@18 ₱ ton; shorts, $25 00; chop, middlings, etc., $30; oil cake meal, $37 50.

HOPS—Quotable at 17@18c.

HIDES AND FURS—We quote best selected sides at 5c ₱ lb; culls, ½ off; green, salted, 4c; dry, 10@12c ₱ lb; deer, 15@25c ₱ lb for dried, and 50@75c each; green; moth skins, $1 50 each; otter, $1@5 each; beaver, 75@$1.

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Miller & Co.....Lewis River W. N. Smith.....Waitsburg
Crosby & Lowe.....Olympia Postmaster.....Yakima
Stephen Stubert.....Union J. Crellin, &Co.....Oysterville
Ridge, W. T. E. J. Ford.....Illwaco

## CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

### North Nineteenth Street.

WHEREAS, THE COMMON COUNCIL OF the City of Portland, deeming it exped ent to extend the lines of North Nineteenth street from a point where the west line of N. Nineteenth street intersects the agreed line between the claims of Amos N. King and J. H. Couch to intersect with B street, did on the 2d of August, 1876, direct the City Surveyor to survey said extension, mark the boundaries thereof, and make his report with plat of said proposed street and its boundaries; and the said Surveyor having filed his report with plat, which said report has been adopted by Ordinance No. 1886, entitled "An Ordinance adopting the report of the Surveyor in the matter of the proposed extension of N. Nineteenth street to its intersect on with B street;

Now, therefore, all persons interested are hereby notified that the Common Council has appointed C. W. Burrage, S. Norris and R. Mendenhall viewers to view said proposed extension of N. Nineteenth street, and to make an assessment of damages and benefits; said viewers to meet at the office of the Auditor and Clerk, at 10 o'clock A. M., Saturday, January 27, 1877.

The following pieces or parcels of land lying between the west and center lines of N. Nineteenth street extended, viz: A tract between the north line of B street and the south line of the I. B Smith tract, containing six thousand two hundred and twenty five hundredths square feet.

A tract lying between the south line of the I. B. Smith tract and the south line of a tract sold by the said Smith to Wm. Church & Son, containing three thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight square feet.

A tract lying between the south line of the W. Church tract, and the agreed line between the claims of King and Couch, containing five thousand eight hundred and forty-seven square feet.

Also the following pieces or parcels of land lying between the east and center lines of N. Nineteenth street extended, viz: A tract lying between the north line of B street and the south line of the I. B Smith tract, containing six thousand two hundred and sixty-five hundredths square feet.

A tract lying between the south line of the I. B. Smith tract and south line of the W. Church tract, containing three thousand eight hundred and eighty two square feet.

A tract lying between the south line of the W. Church tract and the agreed line between the claims of King and Couch, containing six hundred and thirty six square feet.

By order of the Common Council.

W. S. CALDWELL,
Auditor and Clerk.

Jan. 22, 1877. dtd

### Ordinance No. 1805.

AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR THE TIME and manner of improving South Second street from the center line of Sherman street to the center line of Sheridan street.

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. The proposed improvement of South Second street from the center line of Sherman street to the center line of Sheridan street shall be completed as hereinafter provided on or before the 15th day of April, 1877.

Section 2. The surface of the street shall be cleared of all timber, plank or other obstructions (sidewalks and crosswalks of the proper width and grade and otherwise in good condition excepted.) If the obstructions are not removed within three days after notice from the Superintendent of Streets they shall be removed by and become the property of the contractor.

Section 3. The improvement shall consist of grading, laying sidewalks and crosswalks.

Section 4. The grading, sidewalks and crosswalks shall correspond as nearly as practicable to the provisions of sections 6, 7, 8 and 9 of Ordinance No. 793, entitled "An Ordinance in relation to the improvement of streets."

Section 5. The provisions of sections 11 and 12 of said Ordinance No. 793, shall apply to all number and material used in the improvement provided for by this ordinance.

Section 6. The contractor shall take entire charge of the work during its progress, and shall be responsible for any loss or accident resulting from carelessness or neglect.

Section 7. The improvement shall be completed to the satisfaction of the Committee on Streets and Public Property and the Superintendent of Streets.

Section 8. The Committee on Streets and Public Property are hereby authorized to advertise for, receive proposals and enter into contract with the owner responsible bidder or bidders for the improvement specified in this Ordinance.

Passed the Common Council Jan. 17, 1877.

W. S. CALDWELL,
Auditor and Clerk.

Approved Jan. 18, 1877.

J. A. CHAPMAN,
Mayor.

ja22-15t

### South Second Street.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Auditor and Clerk of the City of Portland until 12 o'clock M., Thursday, Feb. 1st, 1877, for the improvement of South Second street in the manner provided by Ordinance No. 1805.

Bids must state opposite the number of each block the price per cubic yard for excavation and embankment, the price per lineal foot for side walks and crosswalks.

Each bid must be accompanied with the bond of two freeholders in the sum of five hundred dollars, to the effect that if the contract be awarded to such bidder he will, upon its being so awarded, enter into contract therefor with good and sufficient sureties for its faithful performance.

The right to reject any and all bids is hereby reserved.

NOAH LAMBERT,
S. BEUMAUER,
THOS. STEPHENS,
Committee on Streets and Public Property.


**Hassalo Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F.**—Meets every Friday evening at 7½ o'clock, in Odd Fellows Temple, corner First and Alder streets. Members of the Order are invited attend.

By order of W. C.



## OCEAN STEAMERS.

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO, DIRECT.**

CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

THE OREGON STEAMSHIP CO.'S Steamer

GEO. W. ELDER,

FRANCIS CONNOR.....Commander

Will leave the Company's Wharf at Foot of F street for the above port, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1877,

At 6 o'clock A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner F and Front streets.

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

**For PORT TOWNSEND, VICTORIA, NANAIMO, FORT WRANGEL and SITKA.**

CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

THE STEAMSHIP

GUSSIE TELFAIR,

J. A. GARDINER.....Commander

Will leave the Oregon Steamship Company's Wharf, foot of F street for the above ports on

TUESDAY, JAN. 23, 1877,

At 5 o'clock P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at corner F and Front streets.

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.**

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO.**

VIA TACOMA.

THE FIRST CLASS IRON STEAMSHIP

CITY OF PANAMA.

Passengers for San Francisco via Victoria will leave Portland per Steamer "Welcome," on

SATURDAY, JAN. 27, 1877, AT 6 A. M.

THROUGH FARE, from Portland to San Francisco Cabin.....$25 00 | Steerage.....$15 00

Tickets for sale at Office Oregon Steam Navigation Company, corner Front and Ash streets, up stairs.

Through Tickets sold to China, Sandwich Islands, Australia, New Zealand, Panama and New York.

RIVER STEAMERS.

THE WILLAMETTE

**Transportation and Lock Co's**

STEAMERS leave PORTLAND from the Company's Wharf, between Washington and Alder streets, as follows:

FOR DAYTON—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.

For SALEM, ALBANY, CORVALLIS and Way Landings, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, at 6 A. M.

For Lighterage and Towing of Vessels

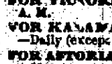
Between Portland and Astoria, apply at the office of the Company, near corner of Front and Washington streets.

FRANK T. DODGE, Agent.

THE WILLAMETTE

**Transportation & Lock Co.'s**

**NOTICE.**



ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1, 1877, until further notice, the W. T. & L. Co. will carry Freight at

REDUCED RATES.

UP FREIGHT:

PORTLAND TO SALEM.....$1 00 per Ton.
" to ts above Salem 1 50 "

For SPECIAL RATES on DOWN FREIGHT apply at the Office of the Company.

FRANK T. DODGE, Agent.

**Oregon Steam Navigation Co.'s**

PASSENGER BOAT LINE.

PASSENGERS LEAVE PORTLAND FOR DALLES—Daily, (except Sunday) at 8 o'clock A. M.

FOR VICTORIA—Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A. M.

FOR ASTORIA—Daily, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M.

For Calahalmas, Clay View and Kosmeskaway—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 A. M.

For Westport, Clifton and Knappa—Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, at 6 A. M.

J. C. AINSWORTH, President.

**"CITY OF SALEM"**

Will Leave Pacific Wharf for

**CORVALLIS**

AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS, ON

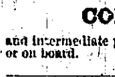
**Wednesdays and Saturdays,**

At 6 o'clock A. M.,

U. B. SCOTT & CO.

Z. J. HATCH, Agent.

**STEAMER S. T. CHURCH**



WILL RECEIVE FREIGHT ON Old P. C. Co. Wharf on and after Dec. 27th for

CORVALLIS

and intermediate points. For rates apply on wharf or on board.

J. W. COCHRAN & CO.

**Portland & Vancouver Packet**

THE STEAMER VANCOUVER,

JAS. T. GRAY, Master,

WILL LEAVE FOOT OF ALDER STREET daily Sunday excepted, at 2:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Vancouver at 8 A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board.

Towing done between 10:30 A. M. and 2 P. M., daily, except Sundays.

PORTLAND

**CITY DIRECTORY**

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